

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

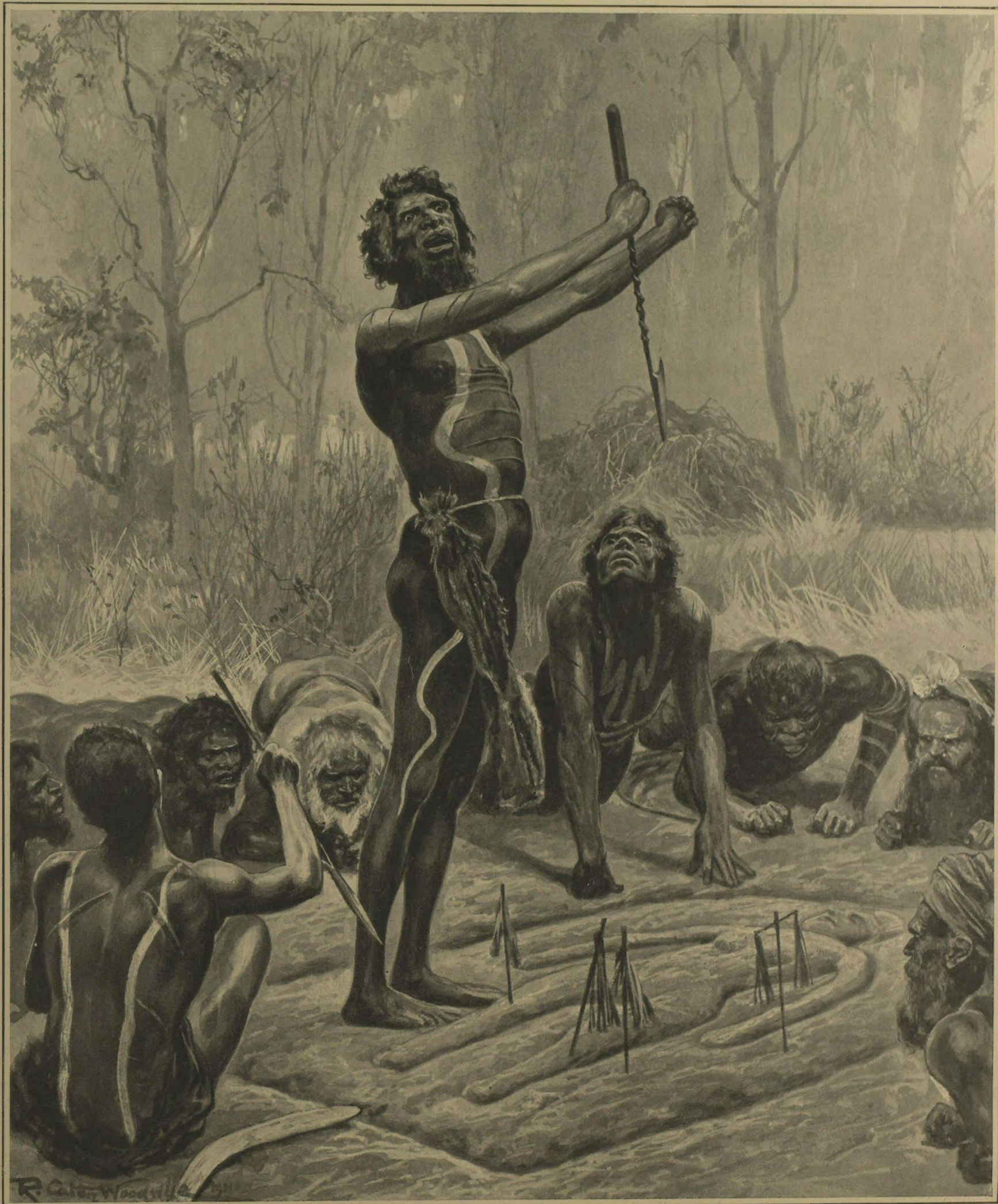
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SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1911.

SIXPENCE.

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SYMPATHETIC MAGIC: KILLING AN UNFAITHFUL WIFE IN EFFIGY, IN AUSTRALIA.

To quote Mr. J. G. Frazer's "The Golden Bough": "Perhaps the most familiar application of the principle that like produces like is the attempt which has been made by many people in many ages to injure or destroy an enemy by injuring or destroying an image of him, in the belief that, just as the image suffers, so does the man, and that when it perishes he must die. . . . For thousands of years ago it was known to the sorcerers of ancient India, Babylon, and Egypt, as well as those of Greece and Rome, and at this day it is still resorted to by cunning and malignant savages. . . . Thus, for example, when an Ojebway Indian desires to work evil on anyone, he makes a little wooden image of his enemy and runs a needle into its head and heart, or he shoots an arrow into it. . . . If he intends to kill the person outright, he burns or buries the puppet, uttering certain magic words as he does so." Of our drawing, it should be said that it shows the practice of sympathetic magic in Australia—the killing of an unfaithful wife in effigy. This takes place in the daytime, as night is feared. The "magic circle" is a deep scratch in the ground. The figure is sometimes of wood; but generally of clay. Only men are present, and there may be as many as fifty of them, all with white streaks painted on their bodies.—[DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, R. CATON WOODVILLE.]

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

A HENRY JAMES PLAY AT THE LITTLE THEATRE.

PRELIMINARY paragraphs dealing with the new one-
act play which raises the curtain now at the Little
Theatre assured us that this work, which is entitled
"The Saloon," and comes from the pen of Mr. Henry
James, is concerned with the antagonism between the
Army and the Church. Why should there be, when
was there, any such antagonism? We learn the occasion,
and the reason for it, as we watch the progress of
the American author's story: he invents them both. He
carries us to the country house of General Sir Philip
Wingrave, K.C.B. The Wingraves have been a military
family and furnished soldiers to the State from time
immemorial. Suddenly this record stands in danger.
Owen Wingrave, the hope of the house, declares against
the Army, and would prefer to enter the Church. His
friends and relatives argue with him over his con-
tumacy; all the soldiers of earlier generations are
summoned, as it were, to testify against his back-
sliding; his sweetheart, after trying to dissuade him
from betraying his ancestors in one or two passionate
scenes, denounces him as a coward, and seems ready
to throw him over. All this storm in a teacup because
Owen proposes a course which would be deemed quite
reasonable in a Catholic family! Does he remain obsti-
nate, ghosts shall be called in to punish his audacity.
For the Wingraves have a haunted room and a family
ghost, which appears to men of the house, and means
them no good on the occasions of its visits. But this
ghost frightens Owen's sweetheart, just after she has
parted from him angrily, and taken up her candle in
the time-honoured manner, as Mr. Henry James knows
it, of the English country house. She comes back to
warn her lover. He raves against ghosts in general
and the tyranny of his family ghost in particular.
Then the stage darkens. There are screams from the
man and the girl, and when a guest arrives on the
scene with his candle the would-be curate is found
to be dead. His betrayal of his house is, we are to
suppose, thus tragically avenged. But the effect, alas!
is less tragic than ludicrous. After all, even the country
house is not wholly unsusceptible to modern ideas.
After all, even a family of soldiers does not carry its
traditions to the point of boycott and crankiness.
After all, the supernatural has to take a rather more
subtle form than Mr. James imagines for it here before
to-day it can provoke in us any illusion. With all his
artistry and his command of atmosphere, Mr. James does
not convince us in this play; he exaggerates a sentiment
in which it is hard to imagine he himself believes. And
so once more he has failed as a playwright. Miss Dora
Barton thrills us by her shriek at the story's critical
moment. Mr. Vanderlip delivers the hero's fervent
speeches with intensity, but with rather a lack of style.
And Miss Cicely Hamilton's delightful comedy, "Just to
Get Married," comes as a relief—oh, how welcome!

In the world of current musical activities there are two
matters which call for attention—the production of a
Mozart ballet at the Palladium—a charming idea this—and
the announcement that M. Leopold Wenzel is returning
to London to take up the bâton at the Gaiety Theatre.
This last is good news, for M. Wenzel is a fine
musician. London has not forgotten the admirable
ballets he wrote for the Empire in the days of its
greatest prosperity, music full of the qualities demanded
by a story that must be told in dumb show, and written
moreover with genuine skill and fine feeling for orches-
tral effects. M. Wenzel is a sound conductor: not only
does he possess a wonderful memory and a quick ear,
but he has the secret of inspiring his players to their
best. It is far more easy to direct the high-class
musicians of our leading orchestras than a collection
of players who have neither the serious training nor the
experience, nor the instruments of their more fortunate
brethren. In his time M. Wenzel made the Empire
orchestra the best of its kind in London, and doubtless
he will not do less in the future than he has done in
the past.

NOVELS.

"Rewards and
Fairies." Puck of Pook's Hill has been out in
the Sussex countryside again, finding
Dan and Una a year or two older,
but still highly appreciative of his offices. In "Rewards
and Fairies" (Macmillan), Mr. Kipling gives all intelli-
gent children and grown-ups a feast of good things.
His boy and girl have the fortune to be introduced to
Gloriana herself, who describes the spacious days with
all the complacency of her greatness, and to other mag-
nificent personages too, as diverse as King Henry VII.
and Talleyrand. The finest story of them all, however,
concerns itself with somebody beyond the reach of
history—the man who first brought the knife to the
people of the naked chalk, and was made a most
unwilling god for his pains. As Mr. Kipling says in
the poem that goes into another story—

Gold is for the mistress—silver for the maid!
Copper for the craftsman cunning at his trade!
"Good!" said the Baron, sitting in his hall;
"But Iron—Cold Iron—is master of them all!"

The rhyming commentaries between the tales are worthy
of their writer. The mannerism of obscured allusion
grows upon Mr. Kipling, unfortunately—a schoolboy
reading the book at the writer's elbow has been seen
scratching his head over them, although he shows no
inclination to stop reading—and perhaps we detect, here
and there, a forced note that was not years ago. But
still "Rewards and Fairies" is Kipling, could be no
one else but Kipling, and for its publication a wide and
eager audience remains grateful.

"The Sins of the
Children." There is something very uninspir-
ing about Mr. Horace Newte's
drab novels. The truth seems to
be that they look meanly upon mean things. Gissing
we may suppose to have been Mr. Newte's master; but

behind the grey and arid lives that he depicted, the
living soul of George Gissing, who loved the highest and
yearned after it, was to be seen, redeeming realism by
his own idealistic personality. Mr. Newte writes flatly,
and there is a listlessness about "The Sins of the
Children" (Mills and Boon) that makes one wonder
how the author could have thought it worth while to
write it. It is not narrative-art, but photography, and
everybody knows that the middle-class portrait-album
is a thing to be shunned. There is sentiment in his
treatment of father and daughter, wife and husband,
but the book as a whole is unattractive.

"Hearts and Coronets." A lord is a lord still, how-
ever elections may go, within
the covers of a novel, and "Hearts and Coronets"
(Macmillan) has a proper sense of the dignity of our
old nobility. This is not written in irony: it really is
a refreshing story of an aristocratic family who were
all that the most fervent admirers of the British Peerage
could wish them to be, and who bore with their dis-
inheritance, through the discovery of a missing heiress,
in a manner that did justice to their birth and breed-
ing. The Brixton family, with which the Dorincourts
are contrasted, is possibly a trifle overdrawn, but its
outrageous vulgarity serves, of course, to heighten the
excellent effect of Lord and Lady Heversham's good
manners. No one will grudge the little heiress, who
makes her noble relatives' acquaintance on her way
home from school in a snowed-up train, her good for-
tune; and the alliance that she subsequently contracts
with the cousin whom she regretfully supplants, goes
to prove that all may be for the best in the best of
all possible worlds. There is a happy, kindly spirit in
Mrs. Alice Wilson Fox's artless story, which is worth
much fine gold.

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TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

The Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume One Hun-
dred and Thirty-seven (from July 2 to December 31, 1910) of
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be had, Gratis,
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By G. K. CHESTERTON.

RUMOUR and debate still revolve round Sidney Street, and the affair is hooked on to all kinds of controversies that have nothing to do with it. In some papers it has given rise to a highly irrelevant discussion about poor aliens—irrelevant, I say, because these particular aliens, like most of the really dangerous and wicked ones, were not poor. No Aliens Act would have kept these people out, any more than some foreign millionaires are kept out. Men who had such first-class revolvers probably had first-class tickets. Personally, I prefer the Sidney Street desperado to a certain type of financier, as I prefer a lion to a swamp-adder; but that is a matter of taste. The broad fact of natural history is that both lion and swamp-adder are foreign animals whom it is both difficult and unsafe to touch. All sorts of other problems are poured into this pot: the economics of the Letts, the ethics of the Jews, and the valour of the Home Secretary. For my part, I think the most important upshot of the business is in illustrating the maniacal foolishness with which our Party System works in its present stage of decay.

The old apologist of the Party System maintained that it balanced the conserving and the reforming tempers exquisitely against each other. But it does not. It gives everybody the conserving temper while he is in office and the reforming temper while he is out of it; that is, it carefully ensures that a man shall only be observant so long as he is impotent. The reformer becomes conservative by coming into power; and as soon as ever he is able to do anything he desires to do nothing. There is no real collision and criticism by sincere intelligences or enduring temperaments. It is simply a wooden and mechanical whirligig, so ingeniously constructed that the desire to alter and the power to alter never come together in the same place and time. The Conservative Party suddenly becomes the Liberal Party the instant it is liberated from responsibility. The Liberal Party suddenly becomes the Conservative Party the instant it has anything to conserve.

But there is another absurdity more startling still. Whatever accidentally happens during the reign of one party, is supposed to have happened either by the despotic order or the dark connivance of that party. If a whale is washed up at the mouth of the Thames during a Tory Government, all the Tory journalists must at once prove that the smell of decaying whale is wholesome and invigorating; while all the Radical journalists must prove that a whale is, in its chemical constitution, rather more poisonous than a viper. Every Conservative writer must think hard of whatever there is to be said in favour of whales: as that they are our own kindred, mammals, reared on the milk of human kindness. The Conservatives must found a Mammals' Club in Piccadilly, to which men and whales shall be equally welcome. On the other hand, the Liberals must think of all they can to the discredit of whales. They must remember the disrespectful treatment of Jonah the Prophet. They must start another club or league—a large popular movement with a banner inscribed, "Justice for Jonah." One party must end

up by saying that the sight of the smallest whale on the dimmest horizon makes magnificent sea-captains sicken and fall down dead. The other party must end by maintaining that all furniture should be whale-bone and all food should be whale's blubber. All this happens because the dead whale has chanced to drift shorewards on one tide out of many tides. If it had tossed about for a week or two longer, it might have made all the Tories use the Radical arguments and all the Radicals the Tory ones.

such a party must naturally and eternally undertake. It must keep its eye on the police. The police are in all countries pretty much what you would expect them to be. They are simple men, and therefore good-natured; they are healthy men, and therefore brave; they are organised men, and therefore frankly partisan. Two great differences, however, divide our English police from the police of the Continent and of America. In these other countries policemen are rude to everybody. In England policemen are polite to the polite classes. While in Berlin and Paris rich and poor alike feel that they are under an official, in England the navy feels that he has a more or less amiable master, while the gentleman feels that he has found an unusually amiable servant. Now, surely anybody can see that, if either of the two parties is the popular party, it ought to be the party that watches and criticises the police. Over millions of poor Englishmen one policeman will exercise patriarchal and practically absolute control. When police evidence was questioned in court, I remember that a magistrate said, with stern and massive simplicity, that there must not be this tone of scepticism towards constabulary evidence. Very often, he solemnly explained, we have to rely on police evidence alone for the capture of criminals, and but for this useful corps, nothing would be sworn against anybody. In short (I condense his Worship's argument), we must believe policemen, or their victims might escape. We must accept police evidence, because it is entirely uncorroborated.

If there were any truth in the Party System theory of tradition tempered by revolt, clearly the Liberal Party ought to criticise the police officialism, the Conservatives to defend it. Exactly the opposite happens; everything happens precisely as in my imaginary case of the whale. Pistols were fired off under a Liberal Government which might just as well have been fired off under a Conservative Government. A house caught fire under a Liberal Government, which would also have caught fire under a Conservative Government. Permanent officials gave certain orders, wise or foolish, which they would have given whether Premier Asquith had been motoring in Normandy or Premier Balfour golfing at St. Andrews. The Home Secretary came down to see the fun, with the aristocrat's instinct for adventure: his name was Winston Churchill; it might just as well have been Akers Douglas. But because it happened under a Liberal Government, all the Liberal journalists lift one thundering chorus: "Oh, the good police! The brave, yet cautious, police! The humane and prophetic police! The almost inspired police!" while all the Conservative journalists moan and groan and intone together: "Foolish police! Frightened police! Ultimately ineffective police! Grossly disproportion-

ate police!"—and so on. Now, curiously enough, I doubt whether this sort of Party System is a good system. I even doubt whether it is really a Party System. It is not a balanced conflict between those who love something and those who hate it. It is a perpetual readiness to love or hate anything out of loyalty to somebody who is doing something else.



THE DWARF WHO WAS ONCE SERVED UP IN A PIE: THE PORTRAIT OF JEFFREY HUDSON, RECENTLY PLACED IN THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Jeffrey Hudson, the famous dwarf of Henrietta Maria, was born at Oakham, in Rutlandshire, in 1619. He was once served up in a pie at the table of the Duke of Buckingham. After the marriage of Charles I. he became a page to the Queen. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was a captain in the Royal Army. His portrait was painted by Vandyck and others, the picture here reproduced, which has been lately acquired by the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, being the work of an unknown Dutch artist, probably about 1637, when Jeffrey Hudson was in the camp of the Prince of Orange at the siege of Breda. He is wearing a grey Dutch costume with orange ribbons, and holds a red rose in his hand. There is a tradition that he was only about 18 inches high when he was thirty, and that he then grew rapidly to 3 feet 6 inches, but this is disproved by various pictures. He was arrested in 1682 on suspicion of complicity in the Popish Plot, and shut up in the Gatehouse Prison, but was afterwards released. He died the same year. He is introduced by Scott into "Peveril of the Peak."

SPECIALLY PHOTOGRAPHED FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY W. E. GRAY.

Perhaps you think this is an exaggerative example. I will proceed to prove that it is not, by giving a precisely parallel one; one that has just happened. If it be indeed true (as the defenders of the Party System say) that there is one party in our State particularly concerned to resist oppression and watch in the interests of the poor, then there is one office that

“RAILWAY CROSSING. LOOK OUT FOR THE CARS”: AN EXPRESS IN AN AMERICAN ROADWAY.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST: CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



ALL OTHER TRAFFIC HELD UP: AN OVERLAND TRAIN RUNNING THROUGH AMERICAN STREETS.

Our Artist writes: "It is quite usual in the West of America to see a big overland express going through the streets of a town. All the traffic is held up until it has passed; buggies, wagons, and so on all have to wait. There is no fencing-in with gates, as in England. Occasionally a simple notice is put up, 'Railway crossing. Look out for the cars.'"



EARL CADOGAN,

Whose Second Marriage, to Countess Adele Palagi, took place last week in Florence.

Hon. Sir George Cadogan. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Florence, and the Earl and Countess are spending their honeymoon at Genoa and Cannes. Earl Cadogan, who was born in 1840, is a grand-nephew of the great Duke of Wellington. He succeeded to the peerage in 1873, in which year he had been elected M.P. (Conservative) for Bath. He subsequently occupied the posts of Under-Secretary for War and for the Colonies, Lord Privy Seal, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1900 he became the first Mayor of Chelsea. His first wife, whom he married in 1865, was Lady Beatrix Craven, daughter of the second Earl of Craven. She died in 1907.

Lady Beatrice Moncreiffe, whose death took place suddenly a few days ago, was a daughter of the first Duke of Westminster, a sister of the Duchess of Teck, and mother of the present Lord Chesham. She married the late Lord Chesham, then Captain Charles Cavendish, in 1877. The Duchess of Teck, then aged three, was a bridesmaid. Her husband became Lord Chesham in 1882, and in the same year her father married Lord Chesham's sister. Lord Chesham commanded the Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa, and Lady Chesham also went out and did splendid work with the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Corps. Lord Chesham was killed in the hunting-field in 1907. It was only last October that his widow married Mr. John Alexander Moncreiffe, son of Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, seventh Baronet and brother of the late Duchess of Atholl. Lady Beatrice, who was very charitable, was much beloved in the neighbourhood of her home at Boughton Park, Northamptonshire.



THE LATE LADY BEATRICE MONCREIFFE,

Wife of Mr. J. A. Moncreiffe, and Widow of the late Lord Chesham.

Preferment has come rapidly to Dr. J. G. Simpson, who succeeds Canon Scott Holland (now Professor of Divinity at Oxford) as Canon of St. Paul's. It was only last April that Dr. Simpson was appointed to the Canonry of Manchester, when Canon Hicks became Bishop of Lincoln. At St. Paul's he will be associated with an Oxford contemporary in Canon Alexander, they having both been scholars of Trinity in the 'eighties, and ordained in the same year—1889.

Dr. Simpson was for four years curate of Leeds, and was Principal of the Leeds Clergy School. Afterwards he worked for the Scottish Episcopal Church at Edinburgh and Dundee. Last year he received considerable support as a candidate for the Bishopric of Edinburgh.



THE REV. J. G. SIMPSON, D.D.,

Who has been Appointed Canon of St. Paul's.

THE BISHOP OF HONDURAS, Who has been Appointed Bishop for North and Central Europe.—[Photo. Russell.]

Personal Notes. The new Countess Cadogan—who, before her marriage to the Earl at Florence last week, was Countess Adele Palagi—is a cousin of her husband. She is a daughter of Olivia Countess Palagi, who was the youngest daughter of the late General the

figure in the Anglo-Jewish community, where his loss will be deeply felt, especially by those charitable institutions which he supported so liberally. He was head of the great firm of Samuel



THE NEW LORD SWAYTHLING, Eldest Son of the late Peer; formerly the Hon. Louis Samuel Montagu.

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

THE RT. REV. T. E. WILKINSON, Who is Resigning his Position as Bishop for North and Central Europe.—[Photo. Russell.]

Peerage in 1907. A Liberal in politics, he sat for the Whitechapel Division of the Tower Hamlets from 1885 to 1900, in which latter year, at the General Election, he was defeated in Leeds. Among his religious and philanthropic activities were the foundation of the Jewish Working Men's Club and the Federation of Synagogues. He also founded three important synagogues, those of St. John's Wood, Brighton, and the New West End Synagogues. He made several journeys abroad in the interests of Jews—in 1875 to Palestine, and in 1882 to the Continent, during the Russian persecutions, to direct emigration. In 1886 he visited Russia, and received such a welcome from the Jews that the authorities grew suspicious, and at Moscow he was given forty-eight hours to leave the country. He was a keen art-collector, possessing works by Turner, Morland, Reynolds, Gainsborough, etc., and some fine old silver. In 1862 he married Miss Ellen Cohen, sister of the late Sir Benjamin Cohen, M.P. Their eldest son, the Hon. Louis Samuel Montagu, who succeeds to the peerage, was born in 1869. He married, in 1898, Miss Gladys Goldsmid, now Lady Swaythling, and their eldest son becomes heir to the peerage. The second son of the late Peer is the Hon. Edwin S. Montagu, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for India.

At the time of his marriage, in 1850, to the late Dowager Countess of Bessborough, who died this week in her eighty-sixth year, the late Earl was a clergyman—the Rev. the Hon. Walter William Brabazon. He succeeded to the Earldom in 1895, and died in 1906. Before her marriage, the late Lady Bessborough was Lady Louisa Eliot. She was a daughter of the third Earl of St. Germans, and was a sister of the fourth Earl and the present Earl. She leaves five sons and three daughters, the latter including Lady Raglan and Lady Sara Skinner. Among her grandchildren, who number more than twenty, are Lady Oranmore and Browne, and Lady Irene Congreve. The late Peeress had four great-grandchildren.

Miss Zena Dare's fiancé, the Hon. Maurice Brett, who is the second son of Lord Esher, was born in 1883. He was educated at Eton and Sandhurst, where he won a sword of honour in 1902, and the same year he entered the Coldstream Guards. In that regiment he has recently become a Captain, and he is one of Sir John French's aides-de-camp. He is also a member of the Victorian Order, and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Mr. Brett is a very hard-working officer, and enthusiastic about his profession, as is indicated by the fact that he has published a book called "Maxims of War."

In the ancient Hall of the Middle Temple last week, Mr. H. W. Darling, the Chief Butler, was presented by the Benchers with a



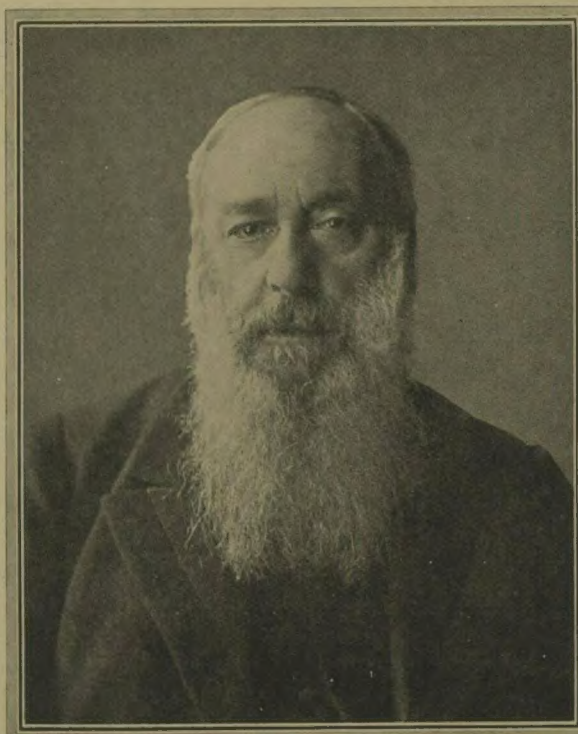
MR. WILLIAM JONES, M.P.,

Reported as likely to be Appointed a Junior Lord of the Treasury and Liberal Whip.



THE LATE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF BESSBOROUGH,

Wife of the late Earl of Bessborough, and Sister of the Earl of St. Germans.



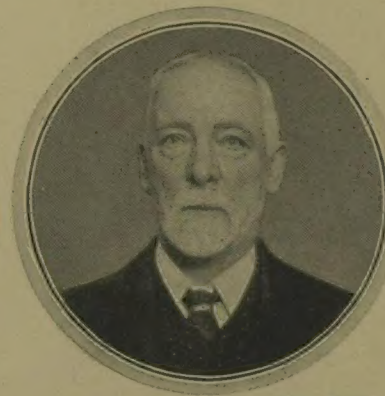
THE LATE LORD SWAYTHLING,

The well-known Financier and Philanthropist—Head of Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.



THE HON. MAURICE BRETT,

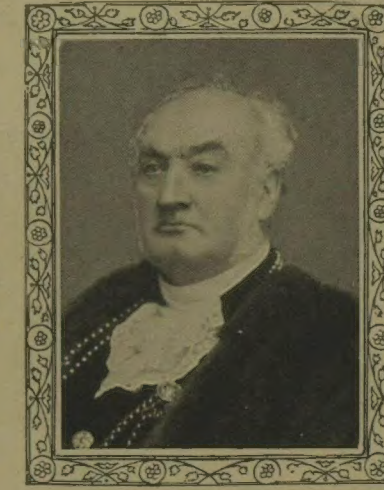
Second Son of Viscount Esher—Engaged to Miss Zena Dare.



MR. H. W. DARLING,

Chief Butler of the Middle Temple, who has Received a Presentation on Completing Fifty Years' Service.

Montagu and Co., exchange merchants, and was one of the ablest financiers in the City, until he retired from active work a short time ago. He was born in 1832, the son of Louis Samuel, and afterwards took the name of Montagu by royal licence. As a Baronet—a dignity bestowed upon him in 1894—his name was Sir Montagu Samuel-Montagu. He was raised to the



ALDERMAN SIR W. H. STEPHENSON,

Lord Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who has Received the Freedom of that City.

(Continued overleaf.)

HIGHWAYS AND WATERWAYS: DISASTER, DREADNOUGHTS, AND DEADLOCKS.



Photo. Illus. Bureau.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT IN LONDON CAUSED BY THE GREAT GALE: THE BLOCK OF BUILDINGS IN GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, WITH THE BRICK AND STONE COPING FALLEN.

The high winds caused seventy or eighty feet of brick and stone coping to fall. One passer-by, an assistant-mistress in the Girls' Department of the London County Council School in Gray Street, was killed. Her companion, also an assistant-mistress, had a leg broken.



Photo. W.G.P.

THE FALLEN COPING: THE BRICK AND STONE ON THE GROUND, SHOWING THE LARGE GAS-LAMP THEY BROUGHT DOWN WITH THEM AND SOME OF THE OTHER DAMAGE THEY CAUSED.

The falling brick and stone, carried down with it a great gas-lamp, did considerable other damage in its passage, and broke a hole right through the flagstones above a cellar before the door of No. 3, Great Charlotte Street.

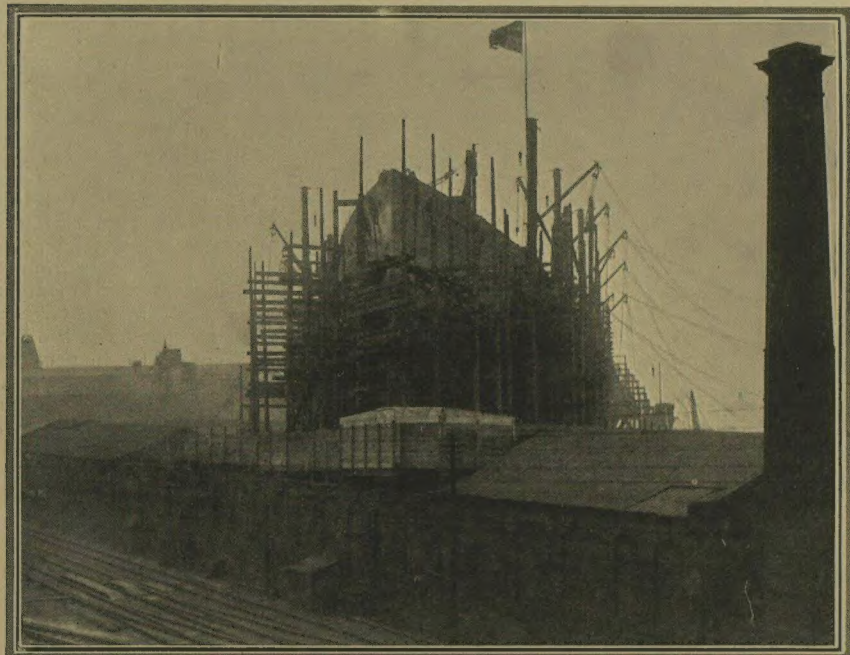


Photo. Illus. Bureau.

READY FOR LAUNCHING: THE THAMES DREADNOUGHT, THE "THUNDERER."

The "Thunderer" will be launched on the 1st of next month, in a light condition, by the Thames Ironworks Company. She will be completed under the new floating crane and at the berth at Dagenham.

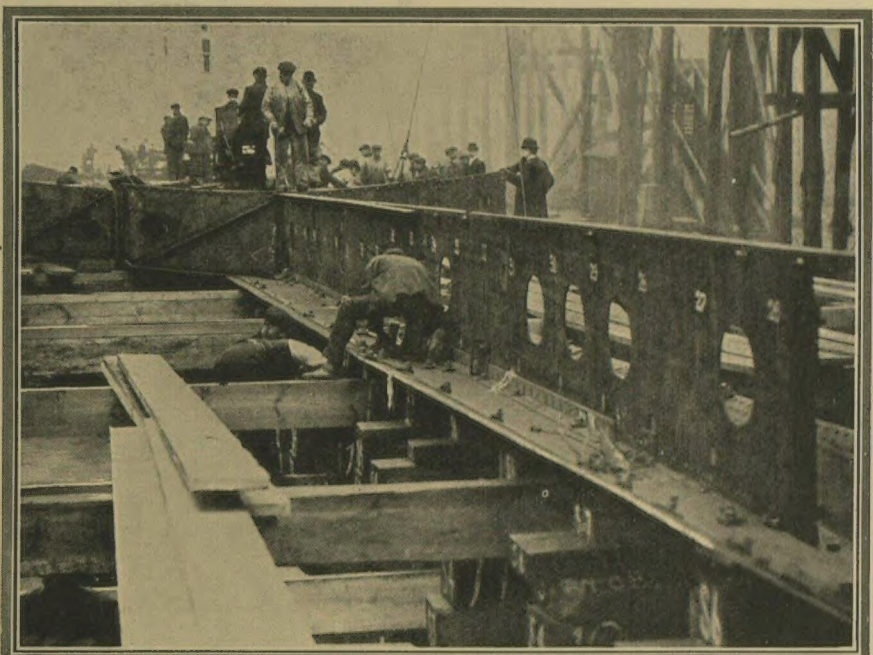


Photo. Cribb.

LAI'D THIS WEEK: THE KEEL-PLATE OF THE DREADNOUGHT "KING GEORGE V.," AT PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.

The keel-plate of the "King George V." was laid the other day. The vessel will have a length of 600 feet, a beam of 88½ feet, and a displacement of 23,500 tons. Her horse-power will be 31,000.



Photo. Sport and General.

WHO WILL PAY FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE BUILDINGS WHICH PREVENT FREE ACCESS TO THE MALL?—THE NEW ADMIRALTY ARCH AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

At the moment of writing, the question as to who will pay for the removal of those buildings, at the south side of Trafalgar Square, which prevent free access to the Mall and the new Admiralty Arch, has not been decided. It is estimated by the London County Council that the alterations will cost £150,000. The bodies concerned are the Office of Works, the London County Council, and the Westminster City Council. The two bodies last named have offered to pay £50,000 each if the Office of Works will pay £50,000. This department states that it has no money for the purpose.



Photo. Illus. Bureau.

A FREAK TRAM SERVICE: PASSENGERS CHANGING FROM AN ORDINARY TRAM TO "KING'S CART EMERGENCY SPECIAL," IN FALCON ROAD, BATTERSEA.

Mr. W. P. King keeps his cart, when necessary, in front of his premises. At this point, the tramway lines are so close to the pavement that, when the cart is there, cars cannot pass it. For over two years this traffic problem has existed, and the tramway officials have met the situation by a special service, which comes into operation directly Mr. King's cart pulls up at his door. Down-cars stop opposite the shop, and transfer their passengers to an up-car, which cannot pass the house. Down-cars then return to the Embankment, while the up-car runs up and down the 300 yards between Mr. King's cart and the terminus.



THE COSTLIEST HOUSE IN AMERICA: SENATOR CLARK'S SEVEN-MILLION-DOLLAR RESIDENCE.

Senator Clark is just moving into his new house, which is in Fifth Avenue and 77th Street, and cost over seven million dollars before a stick of furniture was put in it.

beautiful silver rose-bowl and a cheque for £150 as a testimonial on the completion of fifty years of continuous service. The presentation was made after a dinner, that was largely attended by all grades of the Society, including twenty-two of the Masters of the Bench. When Mr. Darling became Chief Butler, twenty-five years ago, only six of the present Benchers were members of the Bar. During that period he alone of all the servants has been privileged to remain in the Benchers' dining-hall at speech time, when "it is very necessary that the utmost privacy should prevail." Mr. Darling wears a black gown during dinner. Another of his duties has been to robe the Benchers, and he robed King Edward when he was made a Benchers in 1861.

The Bishop for North and Central Europe acts as Assistant-Bishop to the Bishop of London with regard to the British chaplaincies in that part of the continent. The post has been held for nearly twenty-five years by Bishop Wilkinson, who is now retiring. He was educated at Bury St. Edmunds School, and Jesus College, Cambridge. For ten years (1861-70) he was curate of Cavendish and

Ancient and Modern" into the Zulu language, and has written a number of books of travel and on social and religious questions. His successor in North and Central Europe, Bishop Bury, has been Bishop of British Honduras and Central America since 1908. Before that he was for twelve years Vicar of St. Paul's, South Hampstead, and in 1904 he declined a Colonial bishopric. He was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, and as a young man spent two years in farming in Argentina. He was ordained in 1878, and for seven years held a curacy at Prestwich. In 1885 he became Vicar of St. Peter's, Stockport; in 1888 Preacher and Assistant at St. James's, Piccadilly; and from 1891 to 1896 he was Rector of Newchurch in Rossendale.

Sir William Stephenson, who has just been presented with the Honorary Freedom of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been Lord Mayor of that city since 1909. He was previously four times Mayor, and has also held the office of Sheriff. He is Chairman of the Tyne Commission and of the Newcastle Commercial Exchange Company, and a director of several other companies. His Knighthood was conferred on him in 1900.

It was recently reported as probable that Mr. William Jones, M.P. for North Carnarvonshire since 1895, would be appointed a Junior Lord of the Treasury and Liberal Whip, in succession to Mr. Oswald Partington, who was defeated at the recent General Election.

year, our readers will remember, were illustrated in this Journal. The visitors, who were received by Professor Garstang and Professor Sayce, inspected the great



"IN CONTINUAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE ANGER OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR": THE KETTLER MONUMENT IN PEKING.

This arch marks the spot on which Baron von Kettler was assassinated in Peking on June 20, 1900. The inscription (translated) reads: "This monument has been erected by order of the Emperor of China to the memory of the Imperial German Minister, Chevalier Clemens von Kettler, who, on this spot, was done to death by the villainous hand of a murderer, on June 20, 1900. In everlasting memory of his name. In continual acknowledgment of the anger of the German Emperor for this atrocity. As a warning to all."

Temple of Amon, where an obelisk to a hitherto unknown King of Ethiopia has just been found, the ruins of the Royal Palace, and the Temple of the Sun. Here further discoveries have recently been made bearing on the human sacrifices that once took place there.



FROM THOMAS GRAY'S COPY OF STOW'S "SURVEY OF THE CITIES OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER": "THE PROSPECT OF WHITEHALL FROM THE PARK OF ST. JAMES."

We are enabled to reproduce this illustration from one of the two volumes of Gray's copy of Stow's "Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster." The volumes are to be sold by auction by Messrs. Hodgson, at Chancery Lane, on the 24th, in the Library of the late Rev. J. H. Dent. They are catalogued as follows: "Gray (Thomas, Poet 1716-1771)—A Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster . . . written at first in the year 1598 by John Stow . . . now lastly corrected, improved, and very much enlarged and brought down to the year 1633 by John Strype, double-page maps, engravings by Kip and others, coats of arms of the City Companies, &c. Thomas Gray's copy, with his autograph 'Tho: Gray' on the title of both volumes and Manuscript Notes or Corrections in his Hand, also in each volume, 2 vols, folio, handsomely bound in pigskin, gift back and inner borders, gift and marbled edges, by Clarke and Bedford, in remarkably fine and clean condition.—1720."

It is a selection likely to find much favour in Wales, which, it has long been urged by Welshmen, should be represented among the Whips. Last year Mr. Jones acted as Parliamentary Secretary to the Master of Elibank. He is entirely a self-made man, his father having been a labourer at Llangefni, in Anglesey, where Mr. Jones was born in 1860. He became a schoolmaster in Anglesey, and later at Holloway, under the London School Board.

A Cape-to-Cairo Motor Race.

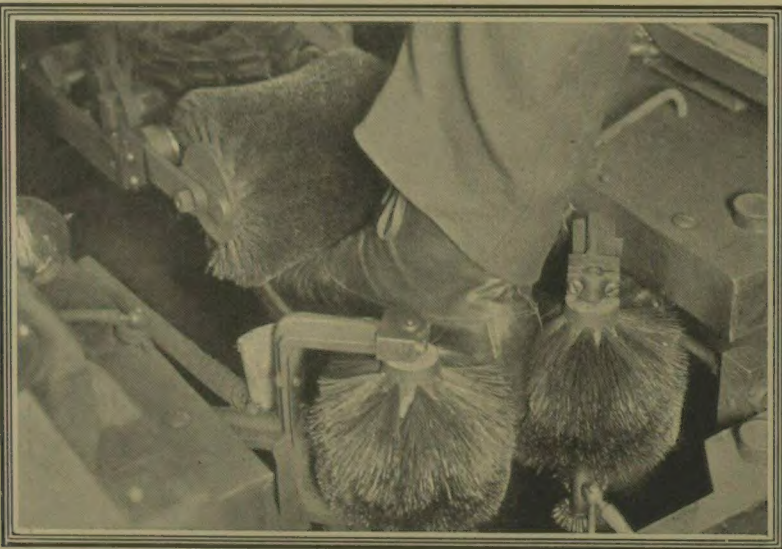
Great interest will be taken in the coming motor race between an all-British and a German car from the Cape to Cairo, a distance of some 5800 miles. The British party, under Captain Bede Bentley, arranged to leave London yesterday (the 20th) on their voyage to the Cape, and the start is to be made from Cape Town on Feb. 7. In the wilds of Central Africa, where roads are unknown, rough tracks will have to be made for the car. Storage depôts for provisions and petrol will be established at various points on the route.

Lord Kitchener at Meroë.

In the course of his visit to the Sudan, Lord Kitchener has recently paid a visit, in company with the Sirdar and Lady Wingate, to the excavations at Meroë, the ancient Ethiopian capital. The work is being carried out there for the University of Liverpool by Professor Garstang, some of whose remarkable discoveries last

The Rebuilding of Messina.

In spite of their terrible experience during the great earthquake, the survivors of the people of Messina do not intend to abandon their historic city, which is rising again like the Phoenix from its ashes. Several members of the Italian Government visited the town on Monday to inspect the progress of the rebuilding operations. Signor Sacchi, the Minister of Public Works, mentioned in his speech that, while two years ago only about three thousand persons remained among the ruins, there are now forty thousand in the cantonments and twenty thousand in the houses that have been repaired. The Government is arranging to supplement the efforts of private landowners by the erection of earthquake-proof houses and public buildings.



BOOT-BLACKING BY MACHINERY: THE BRUSHES AT WORK.

During the two minutes of shining, 2000 feet of brush and cloth pass over the boots.

Rickingham, in Suffolk. In 1870 he was appointed Bishop of Zululand, and held that post for sixteen years. When appointed Bishop for North and Central Europe, he received also the Rectory of St. Catherine Coleman, in the City. Dr. Wilkinson has translated "Hymns



A PENNY-IN-THE-SLOT SHOE-BLACK: A MACHINE FOR BOOT-BLACKING IN USE.

This penny-in-the-slot machine is worked by electricity, and it is claimed for it that it produces a wonderful shine on black boots in two minutes.

WITH WHAT SHALL OUR POLICE BE ARMED?—AUTOMATIC PISTOLS.



1. A STEYR CALIBRE 32, WITH A SEVEN-SHOT MAGAZINE.
2. A COLT CALIBRE 25 HAMMERLESS, WITH A SIX-SHOT MAGAZINE.
3. A STEYR CALIBRE 25, WITH A SIX-SHOT MAGAZINE.
4. A WEBLEY AND SCOTT CALIBRE 32, WITH AN EIGHT-SHOT MAGAZINE.

5. A COLT CALIBRE 32 HAMMERLESS, WITH AN EIGHT-SHOT MAGAZINE.
6. THE MECHANISM OF THE MAUSER AUTOMATIC PISTOL, WITH A TEN-SHOT MAGAZINE.
7. THE COLT CALIBRE 45 HAMMER, MILITARY MODEL (WHICH CORRESPONDS TO THE BROWNING), WITH A SEVEN-SHOT MAGAZINE.
8. THE MAUSER AUTOMATIC PISTOL, WITH A TEN-SHOT MAGAZINE.

9. THE MAUSER WITH ITS WOODEN HOLSTER CLIPPED ON TO MAKE A SHOULDER-STOCK.
10. THE WALNUT-WOOD HOLSTER OF THE MAUSER AUTOMATIC PISTOL.
11. THE MAUSER AUTOMATIC PISTOL, WITH COMBINATION HOLSTER AND SHOULDER-STOCK IN PLACE, USED AS A CARBINE.
12. PLACING A CLIP OF TEN CARTRIDGES IN A MAUSER MAGAZINE.

The "battle" in the East End, the consequent inquiries as to the better arming of the police, and the testing of various makes of automatic pistols and revolvers in the presence of Mr. Winston Churchill, have aroused exceptional interest in the automatic pistol in particular. With special regard to those shown here we may give the following additional details: (1.) This weighs 20 oz. and has a length over all of 6½ inches. Its cartridge contains 3½ grains of powder, and has a 75-grain nickel-coated bullet. Its effective range is 50 yards. (2.) Weighs 13 oz. and is 4½ inches long. Its cartridge contains 2 grains of powder, and has a 48-grain nickel-coated bullet. Its effective range is 25 yards. (3.) Weighs 12 oz. and has a length of 4½ inches. Other details as No. 2. (4.) Weighs 20 oz. and has a length of 6 inches. Its cartridge contains 3½ grains of powder, and has a 75-grain nickel-coated bullet. Its effective range is 50 yards. (5.) Weighs 23 oz. and has a length of 7 inches. Other details as No. 4. (7.) Weighs 32½ oz. and has a length of 8 inches. Its cartridge contains 8½ grains of smokeless powder, and has a 200-grain nickel-coated bullet. Its effective range is 100 yards. With all these, six or seven shots can be fired in a second. The Mauser automatic pistol weighs 2½ lb., has a length over all of 11½ inches, and is sighted to 1000 yards. It is possible to fire eighty aimed shots per minute, including reloading. The cartridge contains 8 grains of special smokeless powder and an 85-grain bullet. For the details and the photographs of the Mauser we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Gale, director of Messrs. Westley Richards and Co., of New Bond Street, agents for the pistol in the United Kingdom; for the others we are indebted to Messrs. Cogswell and Harrison, of the Strand.

WHEN THE SLEEPER AWAKES?—VISIONS OF THE CHINESE

DRAWN BY



URGED ON BY THE GOD OF WAR: THE CHINESE DRAGON RAGING UPON THE EARTH.

China, from the average man's point of view, is but awakening from a long sleep, stirring uneasily, preparing to rub its eyes, and take its place amongst the modern nations of the world. It is already developing apace, and there are those who watch the progress, the Europeanisation, of its army and its navy with some trepidation. Hence the production of such visions as those here given, which one must hope are not prophetic. In the first illustration is Kuan-Ti, the Chinese warrior deified and worshipped as the god of war, a very ferocious divinity, in the ancient Chinese religion. He is seen in the background of the

GOD OF WAR AND GODDESS OF DESTRUCTION.

RENÉ LEONG.



AMIDST THE HAVOC WROUGHT BY CONTENTING ARMIES: THE CHINESE GODDESS OF DESTRUCTION.

picture in the form of an armed warrior, urging the Chinese dragon to fury against the enemies of China. In Buddhist temples, Kuan-Ti is generally represented as a mailed figure, seated in a chair, in the costume of the Han period. Allied to the Chinese god of war, and as terrible in her doings as he is in his, is the ferocious goddess of destruction. She is seen here, as a monstrous and emaciated figure, trampling with rage among the havoc wrought by the combatants. It is not surprising that the fanatical Chinese soldier, inspired by such a divinity as this, should be, as a fighting man, among the most formidable in the world.

Holingsbroke praying
at the tomb of his father,
John of Gaunt, St. Pauls. 1599.



At the Sign of St. Paul's

The body of
Richard II lying
in state in St. Pauls.
1400.



ANDREW LANG ON PIRATED EDITIONS, AUTOGRAPH-HUNTERS, AND GREEK PICTURE-WRITING.

THE Catalogue of the first part of the Library and Autograph Collection of my old friend, Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman, of New York, has reached me. As the sale was of Jan. 12 and 13, it arrived far too late for the British purchasers, who ought to try to get more available information. None the less, this part of the Catalogue contains some curious information. Thus, we find the late Mr. Aldrich, an American poet and critic, writing to Mr. Stedman on Oct. 8, 1892. "How

Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE EARL OF CRAWFORD,
Under whose direction the "Tudor and Stuart Proclamations," 1485-1714, issued by the Oxford University Press, were Calendered by Mr. Robert Steele.

strange it is to think of Tennyson as dead! I can easily think of the rest."

If "the rest" are the other British poets, I cannot easily think of Mr. Kipling as dead in 1892, but, never mind the rest of the British poets active in 1892!

"I wish that the Man had had the lofty breeding and finish of the Poet" (here the Man is the late Poet Laureate), "and had not hated America and the Americans. But none of these Englishmen like us, not a mother's son of them."

I do not know whether or not Mr. Aldrich meant "none of these literary Englishmen like us," or that no Englishman whatever likes America and the Americans. I never, as far as I remember, met Mr. Aldrich, and I am not sure that any of his poetry, or prose, ever swam into my ken. But I always heard that he was a worthy, facetious, and agreeable man and author; never that he was detested even in literary English circles.

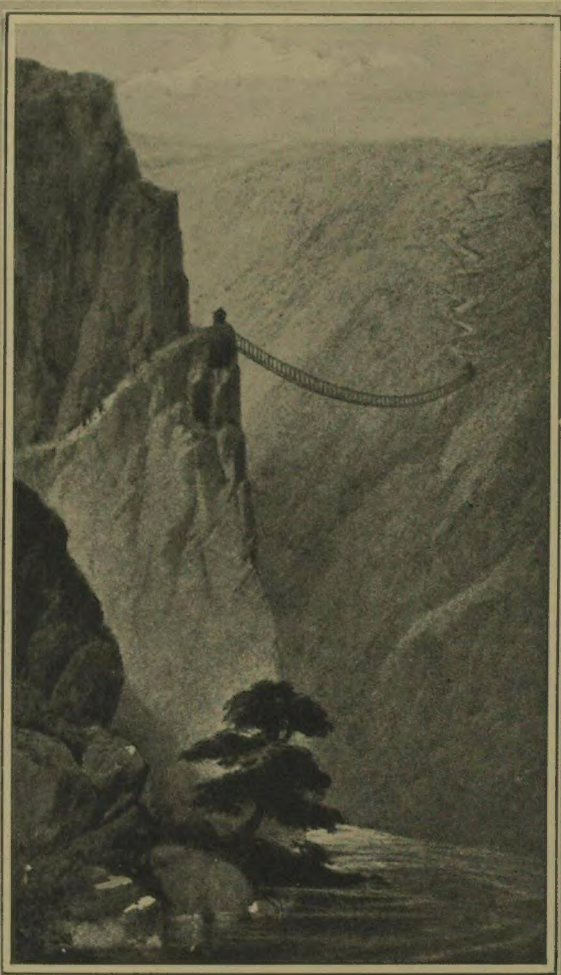
Whether the author of "The Lotus Eaters" "hated America and Americans" or not, I know not; no evidence is before the Court. But it is not in nature that Britons should passionately love (as literary gents) people who eternally ask for their British autographs without buying such British books of theirs as have not been pirated. The combination of the autograph-hunting bore and the non-purchaser is annoying.

In Lord Tennyson's time the Americans pirated his books, just as we then pirated Longfellow's and Poe's; just as Scott and Dickens were pirated. Sir Walter did not care: he said he was glad that the Americans got his novels so cheap; but he was not amused when, unknown and unheralded, American tourists descended on him at Abbotsford uninvited, and when he had to pay ten pounds for two copies, in manuscript, of a young American lady's tragedy, "The Cherokee Lovers." This he was invited to present to the stage.

Dickens did care, and made himself quite disagreeable about being pirated. But it was the custom,



MAETERLINCK ANTICIPATED BY THE INCAS: A VASE REPRESENTING THE SPIRIT OF MAIZE. "This curious belief in a spiritual essence of all the things that concerned the daily well-being of the people explains the multiplicity of huacas or objects of worship. Every household had a Sara Mama to represent the spiritual essence of the maize [sara]. Sometimes it was a figure covered with cobs of maize, at others it was merely a vase fashioned as a cob."



THE SCENE OF A MEETING BETWEEN PIZARRO AND THE INCA PRINCE MANCO: THE BRIDGE OVER THE APURIMAC. "The land of the Incas was 250 miles in length by 60 in width. It is bounded on its western side by the river Apurimac, 'chief of the speaking waters,' dashing down a profound ravine with precipitous sides. . . . The rightful heir, Prince Manco, was taken out in the royal litter to meet Pizarro at the bridge of the Apurimac."

on both sides of the Atlantic, to steal the books of the other side.

I do hope, however, that from our side we did not plague Longfellow and Poe for their autographs; did not send them copies of their own books, and ask them to write sentiments and verses on the fly-leaves, and return them. That is the last straw! For one, I won't comply! I will not write on fly-leaves and return the books, even with American stamps, kindly enclosed for use in our post-office.

As Tennyson was pestered beyond all men, and beyond belief, by autograph-hunters resident in the States, and as all his works up to a relatively recent date were pirated, I can easily imagine that he did not love the persons who bored him. No more do I: I do not suffer bores gladly.

But they, many as they be, are but a small percentage of the entire population of the United States, and even if Tennyson did hate bores, it does not follow, and it is not true, that all Britons hate America and Americans, *sans phrase*.

Even the sensitive literary gent is apt to have some of his best friends and correspondents on the other side of the Atlantic: for one, that is my fortune, and I drink to them across the brine, in a modest quencher.

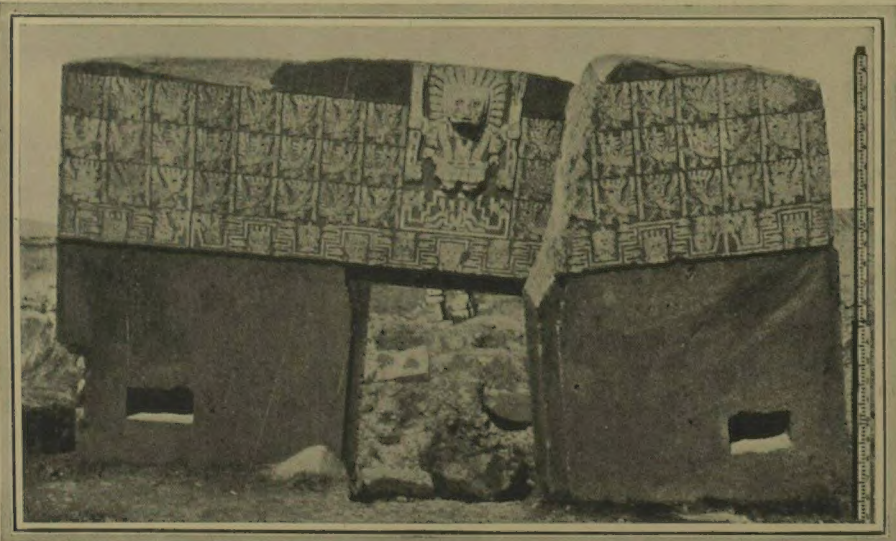
The curiosity of Americans to see Tennyson may have vexed him, though it has also been said, truly or not, that he was annoyed when nobody did want to see him. The same curiosity has not been satisfied till it has gazed on the North Pole, and has read, if Dr. Hempl be not mistaken, Greek writing as old as 1600 B.C., written in funny little pictures on a clay disk. One of the best of the Sherlock Holmes stories is that of "The Dancing Men," a mysterious piece of writing hidden in skeleton sketches of small dancers: the writing on the disk is of that sort!

The puzzle of science and its solution by Dr. Hempl may be studied by lovers of puzzles in *Harper's Magazine* for January. Let the amateur first look for himself at the figures on each side of the disk, and ask himself, "How would I begin to try to read them if a prize were offered for success?" For my part, I rather thought that the figures were merely ornamental, though the learned held that they were a hitherto unknown kind of writing.

I am not scholar enough to decide as to whether Dr. Hempl's solution is right or wrong; but his processes are worthy of Sherlock. The difficulty about the extremely queer grammar is not so great as it appears. I find: the most startling apparent error was good Greek in Cyprus and in Arcadia.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
MISS WINIFRED GRAHAM,
Author of "Ezra the Mormon,"
"Christian Murderers," etc., whose
new Novel, "The Needlewoman,"
will be Published shortly by Messrs.
Mills and Boon.



A BURIED ANDEAN CITY THAT WAS A MYSTERY TO THE INCAS:

THE GREAT MONOLITHIC DOORWAY AT TIAHUANACU.

"The famous monolithic doorway at Tiahuanacu has been fractured, probably by an earthquake. . . . This, then, is the mystery. A vast city . . . was built in a region where corn will not ripen, and which could not possibly support a dense population. The Incas . . . were absolutely ignorant of the origin and history of these edifices. They were to them, as to us, mysterious ruins. . . . Andean civilisation dates back into a far distant past."



WHERE "THE FATHER OF THE INCAS" WAS WORSHIPPED WITH GREAT SPLENDOUR:

WALLS OF THE TEMPLE OF THE SUN AT CUZCO.

"The father of the Incas was the sun, and naturally all the people joined in the special adoration of the ancestor of their sovereign. . . . The sun-worship at Cuzco assumed extraordinary magnificence. The temple was built of masonry which, for the beauty and symmetry of its proportions and the accuracy with which the stones fitted into each other, is unsurpassed. The cornices, the images and the utensils were all of pure gold."

THE MISSING WHISTLER OF LADY MEUX: THE ARTIST'S "MEMORANDUM."



DRAWN BY WHISTLER TO GIVE AN IDEA OF THE LARGE PICTURE: THE ARTIST'S MEMORANDUM OF THE MISSING PORTRAIT OF LADY MEUX, WHICH, IF IT BE FOUND, WILL BECOME THE NATION'S PROPERTY.

In her will, the late Lady Meux left to the National Gallery Whistler's "Sable picture of Lady Meux," if it can be found. The missing portrait is the third for which Lady Meux sat to Whistler. The first was an "Arrangement in White and Black," which the artist called his "beautiful black lady"; the second was a "Harmony in Flesh Colour and Pink," afterwards changed to "Pink and Grey." The missing portrait, it is believed, was never finished. In an American paper it was stated at the end of last year that "Whistler . . . painted three portraits of her [Lady Meux], one of which is in the Freer Collection." This could only mean the Sable picture; for the other two are included in the bequest to Sir Hedworth Lambton. On the other hand, Mr. R. Birnie Philip has said: "The unfinished portrait of Lady Meux . . . was destroyed by the artist. The report that the picture was sold after Mr. Whistler's death, in an unfinished state, is utterly baseless." By courtesy of Mr. C. W. Dowdeswell, we are able to reproduce this memorandum of Whistler's for the missing portrait. This bears the following note, signed by Mr. Dowdeswell, whose property it is: "Lady Meux, by J. A. Mc-N. Whistler.—This memorandum of Whistler's portrait of Lady (Henry) Meux was drawn by him at our house, 'Brantwood,' Macaulay Road, Clapham, to give us an idea of the large picture he was then painting of this subject. It was drawn with an ordinary steel pen and ink, Whistler freely using the penholder and his finger as a brush. It was drawn on Sunday evening, December 9, '84, Lady Meux having sat to him for her third portrait that day. She is dressed in her well-known sables.—C. W. Dowdeswell."

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE "WARATAH" DREAM, AND OTHERS.

A CONSIDERABLE deal of talk and comment has been excited by the announcement, repeated in the course of the inquiry into the loss of the steamer *Waratah*, that a certain passenger left the vessel at an intermediate port because, being warned by a dream, he thought it unsafe to continue his voyage. He left the ship; it sailed, and was not heard of again; therefore, the ancient theory of dreams as portents and forecasts is revived. We can be warned in dreams of coming disasters—I never hear of people dreaming of pleasant fortunes and agreeable fates under such circumstances—and the *Waratah* case proves it. *Voilà tout!* One had almost hoped that this dream-superstition had died out; but the embers are with us, ready to be fanned on occasion into a fairly good blaze. The ill-favoured leaven of superstition still works among us to leaven the mass of credulous notions that beset unthinking humanity and keeps both the fortune-tellers of Regent Street and the old women at the area-gates busily employed. I know of at least one newspaper that has opened a column relating dreams that have come true; but I have not noticed any companion account of dreams which have not been realised at all. The easiest and cheapest fashion for superstitious people to determine the nature of their dream-exploits is to invest in a penny dream-book.

If people would only take the trouble to apply to dreams the same reasonable consideration which we may credit them with applying to the affairs of ordinary life, we should hear less of the egregiously silly and unprofitable subject of so-called supernormal warnings. The fact is that we are handicapped at the start by the inherent taint of superstition which has been handed down from our savage ancestry, whose religion was often, as it is to-day among uncultured peoples, a system of belief, largely founded on dreams. Let us examine the *Waratah* dream. To begin with, it was not a dream of shipwreck at all, if I have correctly read the accounts given of the vision or visions. There was a dream of an angel or some other coinage of the brain, bearing a sword. This looks to me more like an emblem of justice than a warning of disaster to the ship. There is no relation in nature betwixt whatever catastrophe overtook the *Waratah* and the reported dreams. I could understand a man dreaming of a wreck, or a boiler-explosion, or being run down at sea, and of his then putting forward a plea that his dream was a warning, in the event of a subsequent catastrophe. But to dream of a destroying angel, or some analogous topic, and to connect this vision with the vessel's supposed danger, is on a par with dreaming, say, of a black cat or the



THE FAMOUS SCIENTIST AROUND WHOM A FÉMINISTE CONTROVERSY IS RAGING IN PARIS: MME. CURIE, IN HER LABORATORY.

The Institute of France, which consists of the five Academies, the Académie Française, and the Academies of Fine Arts, Moral and Political Sciences, Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and Sciences, decided the other day, by ninety votes to fifty-two, that women should not be admitted to the ranks of the Academies. Mme. Curie, who, with her husband, discovered radium, is a candidate for the late M. Curie's seat in the Academy of Sciences. This Academy has decided to go against the ruling of the Institute, and has nominated Mme. Curie a second time, alone on the first rank of candidates, for the vacancy. Mme. Curie's scientific right to sit in the Academy is doubted by none; her sex only is against her in the eyes of some.



THE DISCOVERY OF "PREPARATION 606": DR. HATA, THE SUGGESTER OF THE PREPARATION, AND PROFESSOR EHRLICH, WHO, WITH HIS ASSISTANTS, HAD PREVIOUSLY TRIED 605 DIFFERENT PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISCOVERING ONE WHICH HE REGARDED AS SATISFACTORY.

Professor Ehrlich is the Director of the Institute of Chemotherapy at Frankfurt. As we have noted, he and his assistants tried 605 different preparations before discovering the one they regarded as satisfactory. This, known, by reason of its numerical position, as "Preparation 606," was suggested by Dr. Hata, a Japanese physician working in the Frankfurt Laboratory.

ace of spades, and asserting that either vision implied a warning to clear out of the ship.

To this first point let me add another. That dreams are suggested by the events of our lives, and particularly by circumstances which cause mental excitement, is, of course, an everyday experience. Now, on board the *Waratah* there were rumours and talks of danger during the passage to Africa. People discussed the stability of the ship daily. Her lopsidedness and her rolling with lazy recovery were matters of common conversation. It is easy to see how such talks, and the concern for safety, must have engendered not one, but, if we could know the truth, many nightmare visions on board the ill-fated vessel. It is no uncommon thing for people leaving home and friends to go on a voyage to dream of wrecks. Cause and effect are in admirable harmony and exact relationship. The mind is dwelling, it may be unconsciously, on the voyage, and so in the watches of the night we get the under-consciousness making up its dream-stories out of the materials which the incidents of the waking life freely supply. The *Waratah* dreams might, in truth, have gone much nearer the mark than they did. We might even have had the vision of a ship capsized, because the dream-foundation for such a nightmare was being daily supplied on board.

If we ourselves are "such stuff as dreams are made on," then, in turn, we certainly supply the material out of which our sub-conscious brain weaves its fairy-tales. It is natural to dream about things which are temporarily prominent in the foreground of consciousness, and we often dream with a fair degree of regularity of things or events that have left an impress on our lives. Once upon a time I edited a weekly journal. To-day, after years have elapsed since my connection with the journal ceased, I still dream of it. I am late for publication, or have missed a week's production, and I wake in a state of chagrin and despair. The editorial anxiety of being late for press haunts me still. Finally, there come into one's mind thoughts concerning dreams as portents, which relegate the whole subject to the domain of the world's moral government; thoughts well worth dwelling upon, because they tend to show forth the utter foolishness of all dream-superstitions. Why, we may well ask, if dreams are warnings of disasters, should A be specially favoured, and all the rest of the alphabet left to perish? Is life more valuable to a man with an excitable brain than to one who sleeps calmly and is free from nightmare? And why do many go straight into the Valley of the Shadow without warning or hint of catastrophe? Questions like these show forth the folly of the whole subject.

ANDREW WILSON.



FRESH SCIENTIFIC AID FOR THE POLICE FORCE: DETERMINING THE NATURE OF BLOOD BY A NEW METHOD.

These photographs, both of which were taken at the new Serological Laboratory at the Royal Institute of Public Health, show tests to determine the nature of any particular blood. The first shows the watching of a serum mixture, to decide from what animal the blood has flowed. In this connection, it should be noted that the ape is the only animal whose serum will not react on human blood. The second photograph shows a piece of bloodstained cloth being cut up for examination.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo. Meurisse.

PRINCE ALBERT OF MONACO ENDOWS HIS FAVOURITE SCIENCE IN PARIS: THE LARGE AMPHITHEATRE OF THE NEW OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

The new Oceanographic Institute of Paris has been built through the munificence of the Prince of Monaco, who has already erected a similar museum in his own Principality. The Paris building stands at the corner of the Rue St. Jacques and the Rue Gay-Lussac. The Prince is to give an annual sum for the maintenance of the Institute.



Photo. G.P.O.

THE CHURCH IN WHICH THE LORD MAYOR WAS MARRIED BURNT DOWN: THE RUINS OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S, POTTER'S BAR.

The church of St. John the Baptist, Potter's Bar, was opened in 1835 by Bishop Blomfield. Sir T. Vezey Strong, the Lord Mayor, was married in it ten years ago, to Miss Hartnoll, of Barnet, and has attended it when in residence at Potter's Bar. In the churchyard are the graves of the first Earl of Strafford and his wife. The photograph shows the ruins, looking towards the chancel.



Photo. C.N.

THE KING OF SPAIN TALKS WITH A FORMER ENEMY: KING ALFONSO AND A RIFFIAN CHIEF AT MELILLA.

During his recent visit to Melilla, the King of Spain went over much of the ground of the recent war between the Spanish troops and the Rifis. He conversed personally with some of the chiefs who had been fighting against him. He left Melilla last Sunday, and, on arriving in Spain, sent a wireless message thanking the inhabitants and the garrison for their reception.



Photo. Illus. Bureau.

THE DETHRONED KING OF PORTUGAL WALKS WITH A FORMER TUTOR: KING MANOEL AND HERR KERAUSCH AT RICHMOND.

King Manoel and his mother, Queen Amella, have now taken up their abode at Abercorn, Richmond, a house belonging to Kaid Sir Harry Maclean. In the photograph the exiled King is seen walking with his old tutor, Herr Kerausch, an Austrian Professor, along Friar's Stile Road a few days ago. King Manoel is the left-hand figure, carrying a stick.



Photo. Topical.

TO GUARD AGAINST FIRE: ONE OF THE NEW STEEL FIREPROOF CARRIAGES ON THE DISTRICT RAILWAY.

In view of the number of disastrous fires that have occurred in connection with railway accidents, the District Railway Company has adopted new carriages of steel-girder construction. The cushions of the seats have been removed (in the photograph) to show the framework.



Photo. Record Press.

IN THE VAN OF PROGRESS: ONE OF THE NEW DISTRICT RAILWAY CARRIAGES, SHOWING THE NEW DESIGN OF GLASS WIND-SCREENS.

One of the new features of the steel fire-proof carriages which have been adopted on the District Railway is a glass wind-screen of a novel design. Examples of these new wind-screens are shown in the above photograph.

REMBRANDT'S EARLIEST PICTURE?

BY P. G. KONODY.



THE earliest date that appears on any of the authenticated pictures by the greatest master of the North is 1627, which is clearly inscribed after Rembrandt's monogram in "The Moneychanger," at the Berlin Museum; and the subsequently identified "St. Paul in Prison," at the Royal Gallery in Stuttgart. It is worthy of notice that the first-named of these two pictures was discovered by Sir J. C. Robinson, who gave it to the Empress Frederick, who in turn presented it to the Kaiser Friedrich Museum. To establish the authenticity of "The Moneychanger" on stylistic grounds was a comparatively easy matter, since there is no break in the continuity of the evolution of Rembrandt's art from 1627 to his death in 1669; so that there are analogies of technique, subject, lighting, which enable the critic to draw definite conclusions by comparison.

A very different case is presented by another picture in Sir J. C. Robinson's collection, which bears what purports to be Rembrandt's signature in a form for which there is no parallel, and the date 1621, which is six years earlier than the first known works by the master. Ordinary methods of comparative criticism, based on evidences of style, are obviously useless where there is no material for comparison. Rembrandt was fifteen or sixteen in 1621. He was twenty-one when he painted "The Moneychanger." The intervening six years were years of study under Swanenburgh and Lastman, and of independent practice. It is not to be expected that the first boyish attempts should tally in points of style with the comparatively mature work from the brush of the young man with six years' experience. It is obviously impossible to establish by *Stilkritik* the authenticity, or the reverse, of Sir J. C. Robinson's still-life or *vanitas*. All that can be done is to sift the documentary and other evidence and to prove that the weight of such evidence lends colour to the attribution.

Rembrandt was born at Leyden in 1606. In 1620 his name was entered in the University register of that city as a Latin scholar. According to Orlers, his first biographer, he only continued his studies at the University for a very short time. "His natural gifts impelled him towards the art of drawing and painting, so that his parents were forced to place him, in accordance with his own desire, with a painter, from whom he might learn the rudiments of art. They therefore sent him to Jacob van Swanenburgh, so that he should benefit from his teaching." We have here proof of his premature talent for painting and of Latin studies which would account for the Latin inscription on the cartellino. This inscription, in bold Roman capitals, runs at present: "SERVARE MODUM FINEMQUE TUERI (the I in this word has been changed by someone into an R) NATURAMQUE SEQUI." "Observe due measure, look to the end, and follow nature."

But under it, and clearly to be seen in a good light, is another, erased inscription in still bolder Roman letters: "FINIS CORONAT OPUS," which is just the kind of motto likely to be chosen by a boy flushed with the pride of having completed his first important picture, whilst the motto substituted for it at a later date suggests a mature man, who was amused at the tenour of the older inscription, his boyish work.

Below the motto, again in Roman letters, but fainter, and no doubt contemporaneous with the *original* motto, is the signature, VANKYN FT AN. 1621. This form of signature is not to be found on any known picture by Rembrandt, his early works, between 1627 and 1632, being generally signed with the interlaced letters R. H. or R. H. L. (Rembrandt Harmenszoon Lugdunensis). The R. H. is to be found on the Berlin "Moneychanger." In his later years the master was wont to sign his pictures "Rembraut f." or "Rembrandt f."

But there is no reason why he should not in his student days have used the suffix "Van Ryn,"

sometimes also spelt "Van Rhyn," which was certainly used by his brother Adriaen in an official document as early as 1631. Moreover, Rembrandt is described as "R. Van Ryn" on several early etchings after his works. There is therefore no inherent improbability in his signing "Van Ryn" even as early as 1621, especially as Rembrandt is usually mentioned with that suffix as a buyer in early sale-catalogues, and in official documents,

works, and in several other paintings of his early period. Of the three plaster busts on the shelf, the one on the right hand side is the well-known head of Seneca, which may possibly have been taken by Rembrandt to represent Heraclitus, a bust of whom is mentioned in the inventory of his studio. The head in the middle appears to be one of the youths from the Laocoon group.

And now we come to the all-important question: is there any evidence of Rembrandt ever having painted a picture of this kind? Is there any existing record that may have a bearing on the question of the authorship of the still-life?—which, by the way, is of large dimensions and painted on an oak-panel made up of four longitudinal planks of unequal width clamped together. Such a record is to be found in the inventory of Rembrandt's effects, drawn up at the urging of his creditors on July 25 and 26, 1656, in which appear the following entries—

"No. 25. Een still leggent leven (still life) van Rembrandt geretukeert (retouched)."

"No. 27. Een vanitas van Rembrandt geretukeert."

"No. 28. Een dito van den selven met een scepter geretukeert."

"No. 120. Een vanitas van Rembrandt geretukeert."

The expression "van Rembrandt geretukeert" indicates that these were early works by Rembrandt himself, which he had retouched. Had they been the works of pupils or other painters, the placing of the words would have been "geretukeert van Rembrandt"; and most likely the artists' names would have been given, as in so many other instances in the catalogue. The description of No. 28 with the words "van den selven" (by the same) is even more conclusive on this point.

Whether the picture in the possession of Sir J. C. Robinson is to be identified with the "Still Life" (No. 25) of the inventory, or either of the "Vanitas" subjects—the laurel-crowned skull would justify this description—is uncertain. It cannot be the picture numbered 28, since no sceptre is included among the subjects depicted. The one thing which is certain is that the still life *does* bear signs of retouching, though these retouchings are not extensive, the chief alteration being the lettering on the cartellino.

As I have stated at the beginning, Sir J. C. Robinson's picture is separated from the earliest known Rembrandt by a space of six years of rapid development. It cannot be proved on internal evidence to be

by the master, because it was painted before he had acquired a personal style. But there are these points to consider. It is evidently the work of a very young and naive painter, whose head is filled with such ideas as would result from early University schooling. It shows remarkable talent, a strong feeling for light and shade, and a certain knowledge of reflected lights, and is free from the Italian influence of which Rembrandt showed traces for a time, after he had become a pupil of Lastman, at Amsterdam. Passages, like the pile of books on the table, occur in his earliest known works. The signature is unusual, but shows nothing to justify the suspicion that it was added at a later time. Several early pictures by Rembrandt, retouched by him at some later period, and described as "Still Life" and "Vanitas," figure in the Inventory of 1656. Sir J. C. Robinson's picture is a "Still Life" or "Vanitas," subsequently retouched, and signed with Rembrandt's surname.

The production of Rembrandt in the six years before 1627 has yet to be accounted for. Perhaps Sir J. C. Robinson's "Still Life" will serve as a touchstone for the hitherto unidentified pictures, and the publication of it may bring to the light the other "Vanitas" pictures of the Inventory—or even other works painted before 1627.



BEARING THE DATE 1627: REMBRANDT'S "ST. PAUL IN PRISON"—AT THE ROYAL GALLERY IN STUTTGART.

although he frequently dropped the surname in later life. The whole rather naive arrangement of the still life, and the meticulous care in the painting of every detail, suggest the work of a beginner, while the brushwork has already a degree of authority which can only be accounted for by exceptionally premature talent.



BEARING THE DATE 1627: REMBRANDT'S "THE MONEYCHANGER"—AT THE KAISER FRIEDRICH MUSEUM, BERLIN.

It is interesting to note that groups of books and documents, similar to those arranged around the skull and armour, occur in both Rembrandt's earliest known

pictures, and the publication of it may bring to the light the other "Vanitas" pictures of the Inventory—or even other works painted before 1627.

REMBRANDT'S EARLIEST PICTURE? A CANVAS WHICH BEARS THE DATE 1621.

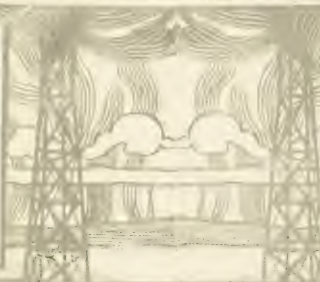


BEARING THE SIGNATURE "VAN RYN FT. AN. 1621": THE PICTURE WHICH IT IS THOUGHT MAY BE REMBRANDT'S EARLIEST WORK; WITH AN ENLARGEMENT OF THE CARTELLINO.

The earliest date that appears on any of the authenticated pictures by Rembrandt is 1627, and is inscribed after the painter's monogram in the "Moneychanger" at Berlin, and the "St. Paul in Prison" at Stuttgart. The picture here illustrated, which is in Sir J. C. Robinson's collection, bears what purports to be Rembrandt's signature in a form for which there is no parallel, and the date 1621—a year in which Rembrandt was fifteen or sixteen. It is thought possible that this canvas is the earliest of Rembrandt's extant works. Full particulars are given in the article on the opposite page.

BUILT TO HOLD A MILLION BARRELS EACH: THE WORLD'S GREATEST REINFORCED CONCRETE OIL-RESERVOIRS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ASTON; REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN."



1. ONE OF THE TWO BIGGEST CONSTRUCTIONS OF THEIR KIND IN THE WORLD: THE WALL OF ONE OF THE HUGE OIL-RESERVOIRS PARTLY CONSTRUCTED, SHOWING MOULDS FOR CONCRETE AND STEEL REINFORCING RODS.

2. TRIMMING FOR ONE OF THE OIL-RESERVOIRS' WALL.
3. AT WORK ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF ONE OF THE MILLION-BARREL OIL RESERVOIRS.

4. BUILT TO HOLD A MILLION BARRELS OF OIL: ONE OF THE GREAT CONCRETE RESERVOIRS AT TANK FARM, NEAR SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA, UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

The two largest reinforced concrete oil-reservoirs in the world are, says the "Scientific American" now being rushed to completion. Each is 601 feet inside diameter, and 20 feet 4½ inches high, above grade. When filled, each will hold over one million barrels of oil. Each will cost approximately 250,000 dollars. The length of the pipe-line which will feed them is 200·2½ miles, besides the gathering-systems in the different fields, which add an additional 200 miles to the length of pipe. To build the tanks has required a small army of men and the equipment of a regiment. Three hundred two-horse teams, three hundred

teamsters, and about three hundred additional men are employed. Eighty thousand cubic yards of excavation has been done for each reservoir. . . . The walls of the reservoirs . . . taper from an average thickness of three feet at the base to six inches at the top. . . . Two hundred and fifty tons of plain, round steel reinforces the concrete walls. The concrete floor is 2½ inches thick, reinforced with wire mesh. The building is being done by the Weber-Duiler Company, for the Union Oil Company.



ART NOTES.

ALTHOUGH stone invited the earliest experiments of the pictorial artist, it was left to Senefelder to devise, only a hundred years ago, a method of printing from it. Strangely too, it has been left to Messrs. Marchant in the twentieth century to introduce a Senefelder Club. The invention was quickly exploited by the commercial printer, and even in its short life it has grown old in discredit. But, for all that, it has ever been dear to the heart of the draughtsman intent upon technical excellence, and has offered him—from Goya to Pennell, from Daumier to Sickert—the inspiring opportunity of making, without any thought of a machine, drawings that can be multiplied without the servile delays and the deteriorations associated with many processes of reproduction.

A lithograph is incomplete until printed; it is incomplete, one may say, until several copies have been printed, for the tools of lithography, even while they match the singularity and particular spontaneity of each user, are essentially the tools of multiplication.

The history of lithography is so short and its masters are so few that there should be a very fair field for the club. Sir Hubert von Herkomer has set an example by presenting the death-mask, shown at the Goupil Gallery, of Senefelder; and the club is exhibiting the works of several notable artists, both foreign and British. But, as we say, the masters are few, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Rothenstein, Mr. Sickert, and Mr. Ker Lawton were not persuaded to join forces with those who

help to make the very brilliant exhibition in Regent Street. The "Pennell v. *Saturday Review*" case of 1896,

when lithographers were, with very little reason, ranged in opposing camps, should have made an end to all divisions. And in the matter of history, the note that prefaces the catalogue is a little confusing, where there is no need for confusion. It is misleading to suggest that the art lapsed between the first fifty and the last fifteen years of the last century. What of Daumier, greatest and most prolific of the French band of draughtsmen upon stone? He preserved, if he did not originate, the traditions of the art, and the examples by Manet at the Goupil Gallery demonstrate the continuity of its practice. The splendid "Guerre Civile," in the magnificently drawn prostrate figure and the massing of light and shade among bricks, is extraordinarily like Daumier's "1870" series, and anyone who has seen Steinlen's ferocious illustration to Zola's account of a girl murdered in the streets cannot fail to link Daumier's and Manet's use of the medium with that of present-day workers.

ORGANISER OF THE CONCERT
"IN MEMORIAM" OF THE LATE
PRINCE FRANCIS OF TECK:
MISS ALYS BATEMAN.

Miss Alys Bateman is organiser of the concert "In Memoriam" of the late Prince Francis of Teck, which is to be given at the Queen's Hall on the 24th, and will, of course, sing at it. The other artists will include Miss Hannah Jones, Mr. Edmund Burke, Mr. Ben Davies, and the Brighton Festival Orchestra and Chorus conducted by Mr. Joseph Sainton. The proceeds are to benefit the Prince Francis of Teck Memorial Fund in aid of the Middlesex Hospital.

Photograph by the Dover Street Studios.



"BEAU BROCADE" AT THE GLOBE: BEAU BROCADE, THE GENTLEMAN HIGHWAYMAN, PLACES HIMSELF IN THE STOCKS, THAT LADY PATIENCE GASCOYNE MAY BE PERSUADED TO COME TO HIS RESCUE.

Never has Steinlen, the Master of the Cats, made a more delightful study of sleek strength and domesticated aloofness than in the large "Chat sur une Balustrade." The clinging, crumbling line of lithography, its deep blacks and broken greys, are inimitable in suggesting the patterned skin of such an animal. Steinlen's admirers should make haste to offer the little red stars, telling of copies sold, to a creature that still seems to claim the attentions Egypt offered. The amazing Manets, the amazing cat, and Signac's "Les Andelys," a most apposite contribution to our appreciation of Post-Impressionism, are the most notable things from abroad. Of English work, Mr. Becker's, Mr. Pennell's, and Mr. Shannon's is outstanding, with Alphonse Legros's "Cardinal Manning" as the most impressive of the portraits. E. M.

MUSIC.

THE Leeds Philharmonic Chorus came to town last week and took a prominent part in the concert given at Queen's Hall by the London Symphony Orchestra under Safonoff. The choir was heard to the greatest possible advantage in Bach's motet, "Sing ye to the Lord," and was, perhaps, less successful in the rather over-rated "Triumphlied" of Brahms. The singers are a fine body, but the men of the choir seem to be even better equipped than the ladies: they keep more to strict tunefulness throughout, and their whole tone is excellent. Nothing could have been better than the orchestral playing under Safonoff, who showed himself equally at home with the music of Mozart, Weber, and Tchaikowski. Although in theory the absence of a bâton should tend now and again to engender uncertainty and should obscure some of the orchestral effects in practice, under the Russian conductor, at least, it does nothing of the kind. But it is not a practice that can bear too much imitation.

During the present week London has made the acquaintance of Dr. Muller Reuter and welcomed Elena Gerhardt once again. Too late for notice here, Mr. Franco Leoni, who has been working so hard for the Queen's Hall Choral Society, has produced a new sacred work, "Golgotha," with the skilled assistance of Mesdames Clara Butt and Ada Davies, Messrs. Gervase Elwes and Kennerley Rumford. The New Symphony Orchestra has given yet another of an admirably arranged series of concerts; the Société des Concerts Français has resumed operations; Mr. Joseph Holbrooke has given a chamber concert; and to-day Sir Henry Wood will preside over the Queen's Hall Symphony Concert, at which M. Jacques Thibaud will appear as the soloist.

MISS GRACE LANE AS LADY PATIENCE GASCOYNE IN "BEAU BROCADE" AT THE GLOBE.



"BEAU BROCADE" AT THE GLOBE: BEAU BROCADE, DANCING ON THE HEATH WITH LADY PATIENCE, FAILS TO NOTICE THE DOINGS OF SIR HUMPHREY CHALLONER, THE VILLAIN OF THE PIECE.

Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.

Mr. Glover, the energetic composer and conductor of the music at the Drury Lane pantomime, has been taken to task by a purist for introducing into his score several passages from well-known classics. Needless to say that Mr. Glover can defend himself. For many years he has interpolated charming snatches of classical melody into his scores, and has with equal care kept the worst banalities of the music-hall at a distance. It seems strange that a very great operatic artist may devote her talents to singing "The Lost Chord" on a music-hall stage quite unrebuked, and that a man who knows his business may not borrow from Tchaikowski for a pantomime, though Strauss may do so for his "Salome."

THE QUESTION OF THE VEILED FACE: TURKISH WOMEN.



1. READY TO MEET WOMEN MATCH-MAKERS: A TURKISH GIRL IN HER BRIDAL ATTIRE.

2. IN THE DRESS IN WHICH TURKISH LADIES ARE ADMITTED TO COURT: A WEARER OF THE MODERN SEMI-TRANSPARENT YASHMAK, WHICH IS A MODIFICATION OF THE OLD-FASHIONED OPAQUE VEIL.

3. NOT A WEARER OF THE VEIL: A TURKISH COUNTRYWOMAN, WITH HER BABY.

4. THE HAREM DRESS OF A KIZ (GIRL).

5. THE DRESS OF A TURKISH LADY WHEN IN THE HAREM.

6. BELIEVER IN A MODIFICATION OF THE OLD FASHION: A TURKISH LADY WITH A SEMI-TRANSPARENT YASHMAK.

7. FREED FROM THE CAPTIVITY OF THEIR LORD AND MASTER'S HOUSE: VEILED TURKISH WOMEN SETTING OUT FOR A PICNIC.

8. DWELLING-PLACES FOR THE LADIES OF THE HAREM: TURKISH HOUSES, SHOWING THE LATTICE-WINDOWS OF THE PRISON-LIKE HAREMS.

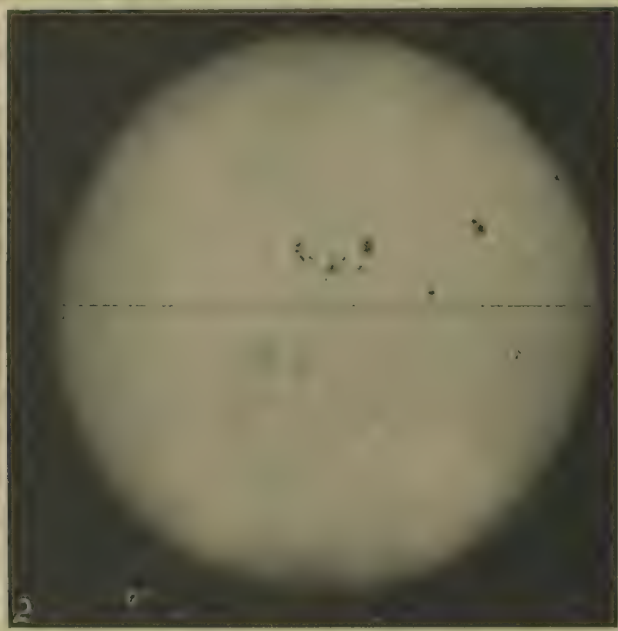
An extraordinary report became current the other day that the police had entered a photographer's studio at Stamboul and confiscated the portrait of a Turkish lady who had posed without wearing the regulation veil. The negative, it is said, was destroyed; and it is further stated that the police arrested the lady and that she is to be brought up for trial. This is all the stranger when it is remembered that the Turkish woman is becoming emancipated, surely, if slowly. Ladies are even attending public functions unveiled. Others who do not choose to go so far wear a yashmak that is practically transparent and allows the features to be seen quite plainly. It was another sign of the times when the Sultan, not very long ago, received in audience some distinguished Turkish ladies—an epoch-making event. With regard to Photograph No. 8 it should be noted that the Selamlık in which the Effendis live have not latticed windows.

SUN - SPOTS: WHAT ARE THEY?

(1)
 "GALILEO from his early telescopic observations demonstrated conclusively that whatever . . . sun-spots might be, they were either attached to the sun and revolved with it around an axis, or were in very close proximity to its surface. He also discovered that the sun-spots were most abundant in two regions on either side of the sun's equator. In addition, he noticed the frequent appearance of groups of sun-spots, and it was apparent to him and other early observers that changes in the size and shape of the individual spots were in progress. The spots . . . consist of a dark central part or 'umbra,' and the penumbra.

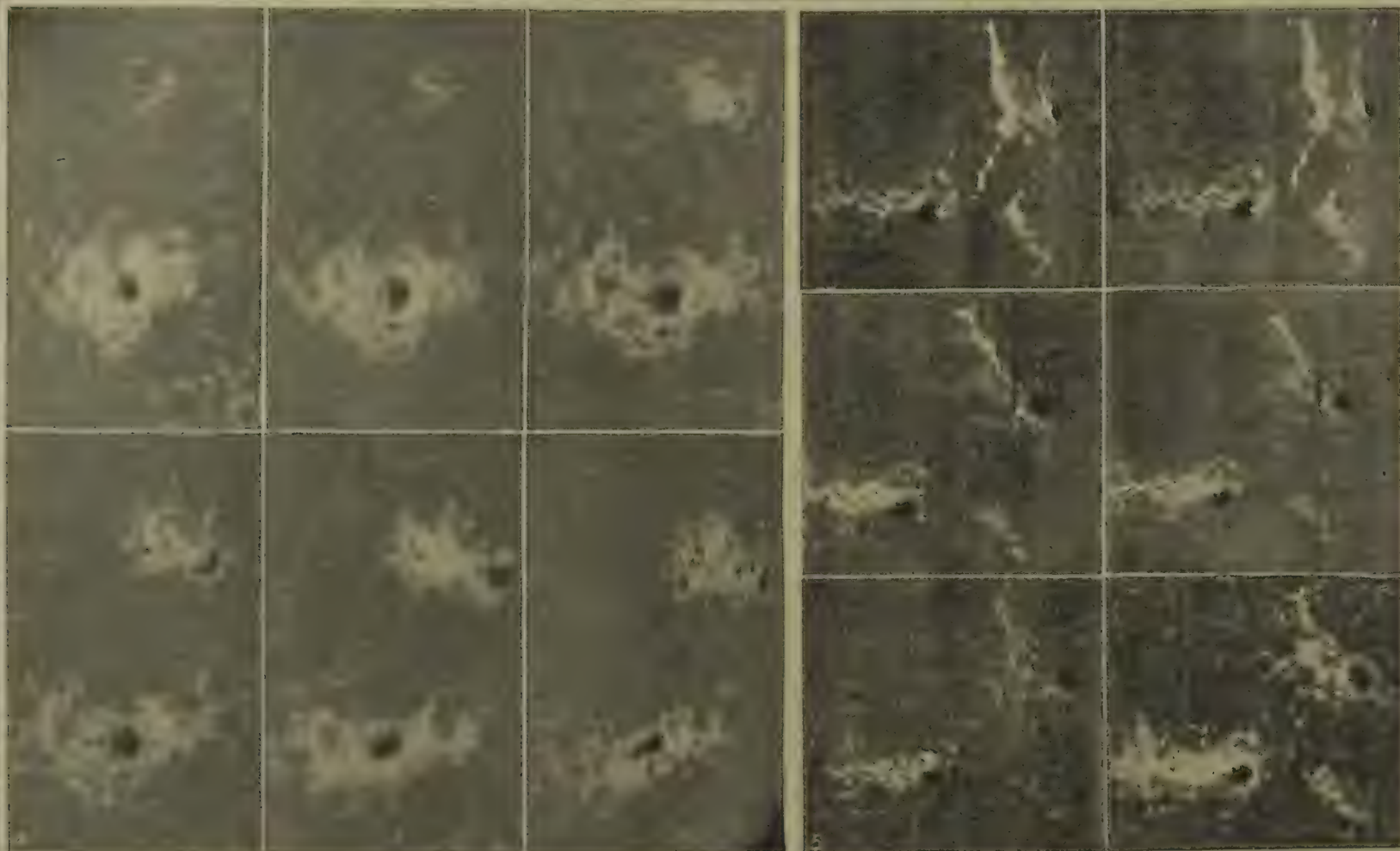


2
 "... The entire surface of the sun is shown to be covered with minute clouds of calcium vapour, while the faculae which are so prominent near the sun's edge . . . present many new and interesting features, chief of which are the very conspicuous vaporous clouds of woolly appearance which have been named 'floc-culi.' Professor Hale . . . was able to make a series of new discoveries. Calcium vapour was shown in motion with various manifestations of activity; which ranged from sudden and violent eruptions from the sun's interior to quiet cloud-like appearances floating over its surface . . .



(3)
 "... In the photographs of the floc-culi . . . sharp and strong contrast was secured, where evidences of definite structure and clearly defined stream lines were revealed. The most striking feature of these red-line hydrogen photographs was the appearance of cyclonic storms or vortices in the neighbourhood of sun-spots, evidently associated either with single spots or groups of spots. There was every evidence of their rotary motion and their attraction on the surrounding gases. This was shown particularly when photographs were made of the same spot after brief intervals. Here indeed was a fertile field for both speculation and further research. Daily photographs revealed the growth and sudden appearance of these cyclonic storms. . . . There was every evidence of intense and often sudden activity in the gases composing the solar atmosphere. Their connection with sun-spots was unmistakable, but some explanation was required. This was suggested by the resemblance of the vortices to the arrangement of the iron filings in the magnetic field. . . .

Continued opposite.



1. POSSIBLY CAUSED BY CYCLONIC STORMS: A GREAT SUN-SPOT.

2. THE SUN'S DISC—A DIRECT PHOTOGRAPH, SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE SCARCITY OF DETAIL.

3. THE SUN'S DISC: A HIGH LEVEL SPECTROHELIOGRAM, SHOWING THE DETAIL REVEALED.

4. SPECTROHELIOGRAMS ILLUSTRATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SUN-SPOT AND THE ROTATION OF THE SUN.

5. THE GROWTH AND SUBSIDIENCE OF AN ERUPTION 140,000 MILES LONG CONNECTING TWO SUN-SPOTS.

The fact that the sun, instead of being placed at an all but infinite distance, as are the other stars, is comparatively near the earth, enables man to study it with great facility. "With the spectroscope can be ascertained and determined the various chemical elements composing the sun and the other stars, and from their colours and spectra astronomers and astro-physicists have hazarded shrewd and probable conjectures as to their relative ages and natures; while from their positions and motions, with further assistance from the spectroscope, their distances and masses have been respectively computed in millions of miles and of tons. . . . There is a limit to the amount of the sun's surface revealed by the telescope when used directly; but if we employ the instrument in connection with a spectroscope, our range is widely extended. . . . With the advent of the spectroscope. . .

Continued opposite.

SUN - SPOTS: WHAT ARE THEY?



(3)
 "... It had been shown by the late Prof. Rowland, of the Johns Hopkins University, that if an electrified body be revolved rapidly, a magnetic field would be produced . . . According to this theory, if a sufficient number of electrically charged particles were set into rapid revolution by the solar vortices, a magnetic field should result. . . . It had been demonstrated by Sir William Crookes in 1879 that, when an electric current was passed through a vacuum tube, a stream of particles would be expelled from its negative pole. . . . This stream of particles could be deflected by a magnet, and . . . the particles were exceedingly minute and negatively charged with electricity. . . . If the pressure is sufficiently low, a hot wire . . . will give off the corpuscles. . . .



" . . . Knowing as we do that the sun is composed of carbon and metallic elements at a high temperature, we are justified then in assuming that great numbers of the corpuscles must be emitted. . . . It would follow that particles rapidly revolving in these solar vortices were bound to produce magnetic fields. In the middle of the nineteenth century (1846) it was discovered by Faraday that if a beam of light which ordinarily consists of vibrations in every direction was polarised or made to vibrate in a single plane, and then was passed through a

plate of glass in a strong magnetic field, as between the poles of a powerful electro-magnet, this plane of polarisation would be rotated just as is done by a solution of sugar in a polariscope. . . . If a sun-spot has been produced by such a vortex as has been described, and if such a vortex acts to produce a magnetic field, then the magnetic field should act on the incandescent vapours." So, we quote a few of the details which appear in such wealth in Mr. Wade's article; space forbids the use of more.



1 & 2. THE CALCIUM VAPOUR CLOUDS, WITH WHICH THE SURFACE OF THE SUN IS COVERED, IN DISTURBANCE; AN ERUPTIVE PROMINENCE, SHOWING RAPID CHANGES.
 3. APPARATUS BY WHICH THE SUN CAN BE PHOTOGRAPHED WITH LIGHT OF ANY GIVEN WAVE-LENGTH IN THE SOLAR SPECTRUM; THE RUMFORD SPECTROHELIOGRAPH ATTACHED TO THE 40-INCH YERKES TELESCOPE.
 4. THE CALCIUM VAPOUR COVERING OF THE SUN'S SURFACE IN DISTURBANCE; A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE WEST LIMB, SHOWING PROMINENCES AND (ON THE RIGHT) ENLARGEMENTS OF THOSE PROMINENCES.

" . . . various new and provisional theories of the origin and nature of the sun-spots were forthcoming, but may be here neglected in view of the positive results secured through an ingenious adaptation of the spectroscope known as the spectroheliograph. The spectroheliograph was devised by Professor George E. Hale . . . and is a modification of the spectroscope, or rather, of the spectrograph, where a photographic plate replaces the eye of the observer and enables a permanent record to be made. . . . With the spectroheliograph the sun may be photographed with the light from any single element, or more exactly with the light from any one of the spectral lines from such an element." For the photographs and details on these pages we are indebted to the courtesy of the "Scientific American"; they were published in a most interesting article by Mr. Herbert T. Wade. The photographs were taken at the Yerkes Observatory.

LITERATURE



IVANHOE:—

The Prehistoric Mediterranean.

It is hard to say to precisely what public Miss M. C. Harrison's translation of Professor Angelo Mosso's last book, "The Dawn of Mediterranean Civilisation" (Fisher Unwin), is intended to appeal. It has a great many illustrations, but a number of these show objects which will not interest others than archaeological specialists. The text does not aim at giving a comprehensive account of prehistoric civilisation and monuments in the Mediterranean lands, but is made up of a number of separate studies of certain particular aspects of that civilisation on which the author believed he had something new to say.

The motive of the book was, obviously, the fact that Professor Mosso, a distinguished physical anthropologist and geologist, who, under doctor's orders, visited Crete when the ill-health was threatening which ended in his recent lamented death, and obtained permission to busy himself with small excavations at Phæstus and subsequently in Southern Italy, wished to make their results known. These results are, naturally, not of the same value as those attained by professional archaeologists in the same fields; and in detailing them Professor Mosso leads us to feel that, unless corroborated by the results of other excavations, they cannot always be accepted as scientific facts. An instance in point is his alleged discovery of painted Neolithic ware at Phæstus—a discovery vitiated by evidence contained elsewhere in the book that the author had no criterion for distinguishing the pottery of the Early Minoan and the Neolithic

THE WEAPON OF THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL IN ANCIENT CRETE; A MINOAN SOLDIER WITH A BOOMERANG. "The Minoan soldiers carried the boomerang, as seen [in the above figure] from the celebrated steatite vase found at Hagia Triada." The boomerang is in his left hand, in his right a sword.



PILLAR WORSHIP OF THE STONE AGE: A NEOLITHIC MENHIR IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

"Though we have no information as to their age, the standing stones of Terra d'Otranto are probably monoliths which connect our civilisation with that of the East. . . . When I saw them I thought of the stones mentioned in the Bible. . . . It is now demonstrated that pillar worship dates back to the neolithic age. . . . I believe that the 'standing stones' belong to the bacyclic cult and date back to the stone age."—[Prof. Angelo Mosso.]

THE MINOAN METHOD OF WEARING A DAGGER: A TERRA-COTTA STATUETTE OF THE COPPER AGE IN CRETE.

"It is a terra-cotta statuette with a dagger at the the belt, and was found at Petsofa di Sittia. . . . Beneath the belt a few folds indicate the loin-cloth. . . . The handle of the dagger is flat: it has a boss at the top and widens so as to enclose the short blade." Many examples of such daggers have been found, with blades of copper, periods in Crete. We are unwilling, however, to subject to minute criticism the work of a distinguished Italian, recently dead, and will merely repeat that Professor Mosso, confessedly an amateur in archaeology,



DREADNOUGHTS OF THE NEW STONE AGE: NEOLITHIC SHIPS CARVED ON THE ROCKS IN UPPER EGYPT.

"Some rock-carvings in Upper Egypt help us to understand the arrangement of sails and oars in the vessels of the first dynasties. The drawing removes all doubt as to the great number of the oars. . . . The sails and the shape of the rudder are well shown."

WHERE THE WESTERN MIND AWOKE: "THE DAWN OF MEDITERRANEAN CIVILISATION."

Illustrations reproduced from the late Professor Angelo Mosso's latest book, "The Dawn of Mediterranean Civilisation"—by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

began to take a serious interest in that study too late in life. Much that he has written in his last book is shrewd and suggestive, and whenever he touches on points in the provinces of science, in which he had laboured in earlier years, his views command our attention. Such points,

for example, are the geological evidence for the age of the French and Spanish cave paintings, and the craniology of the Aryan and Mediterranean races; and we are glad to have his support in the contention that "race" depends less on blood than on environment.

The Incas. When he was a midshipman of fourteen, Sir Clements Markham first saw the land of the Incas and began to make a serious study of the mysterious history of Peru: Sixty years later, giving up the idea of the great work he once proposed, he has thrown the researches of half a century into a fascinating series of essays, "The Incas of Peru" (Smith, Elder), which may justly be considered a great work in small compass. Sir Clements Markham has made himself master of all the available literature of his subject; he knows the Quichua language as a critical scholar; and he has patiently explored the country of which he writes.



THE TOURNAMENT AT ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH

He is abreast of the most recent research; he has the oldest documents at his finger-ends. The result is magnificent, not only from a scientific but from a literary point of view; and the author has done full justice to the poetry and romance of Inca tradition. He has a suggestive, if not a final solution, for the mystery of the megalithic city of Tiahuanacu, once on the shores of Lake Titicaca. How came such a place to stand on an arid plateau incapable of supporting human life? That is the great puzzle. Was it because the Andes have risen in the ages since that city was founded, and that the plateau once lay at a kindlier level? If that theory be tenable, there, says Sir Clements, is the solution. Coming down to historic times, he examines the story of

the origin of the Inca dynasty, sifting truth from myth with excellent skill. A new fairy land opens to us in the story of the first Inca, child of the Sun, dressed secretly by his scheming mother in plates of gold, and set to stand in the sight of the people on a distant hill. For that romance readers must go to the book itself. Every page is illuminating. The initiation of the young men recalls the Spartan discipline; their great race suggests memories of Marathon.

Inca government was the only successful Socialism the world has seen, because all the conditions were combined in a way never likely to occur again. This political wonder the Spanish conquest swept away. Inca art, science, and literature are all considered. There is a lovely fairy story, and a complete translation of an Inca drama, "Ollantay."



THE SWASTIKA FOUND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN EARLIER THAN IN INDIA: PREHISTORIC POTTERY FROM ITALY.

"A religious sign which comes from India," say the old books, and many writers have relied on this erroneous idea to support the theory that our civilisation comes from the Far East. We now see that the Swastika appears in the Mediterranean before we find it in the East."



THE LARGEST AND BEST PRESERVED IN ITALY: THE DOLMEN OF BISCEGLIE.

"The largest and best preserved of the dolmens now known in Italy was discovered by me, in company with Don Francesco Samarelli, at Bisceglie in the province of Bari, August 6, 1909. . . . The importance of this dolmen consists in its being complete, with the dromos or corridor giving access to the central tomb, which was closed in by a tumulus of earth."—[Prof. Angelo Mosso.]

"A THOUSAND FURLONGS OF SEA FOR AN ACRE OF BARREN GROUND!"

PHOTOGRAPH BY COUNT FRANZ LARISCH.



SWAYED BY THE WIND AND LASHED BY THE WATERS: A SAILING-SHIP IN A GREAT GALE OFF CAPE HORN.

Our readers will recall that, in a recent issue, we reproduced a remarkable picture by Mr. Norman Wilkinson which showed the turbulence of the sea under a heavy gale. The very interesting photograph here given illustrates the same point, in dramatic manner.

A JACOBITE CELEBRATION IN ABYSSINIA: A CURIOUS "FÊTE" OF THE MONOPHYSITES.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, JAN. 21, 1911.—102



"HERETICS" AND THE INVENTION OF THE CROSS: THE DANCE OF THE PRIESTS AT THE FESTIVAL OF THE ATIÉ - MASKAL, AT ADDIS - ABABA.

When the rainy season in Abyssinia has come to an end, when the country is no longer a morass and travelling is again possible, great rejoicings take place, and numerous religious and popular festivals are held. The greatest of these is that of the Maskal (or Cross), which corresponds to the Festival of the Invention of the Cross in commemoration of the discovery of the True Cross by St. Helena, mother of the Emperor Constantine, in 316. Eight days after this, the Festival of the Great Maskal is held. The

national religion of Abyssinia is Monophysite Christianity. At the head of it is the Abuna (Our Father), a Coptic monk nominated by the Patriarch of Alexandria, while as leader of the Monastic Orders is the Echage, always an Abyssinian. These two clerics are celibate; the priests may marry once. The Monophysites acknowledge in Christ only one nature. Their other name, "Jacobites," is derived from that of Jakob-el-Baradaï, one of their leaders. Christianity was introduced into Abyssinia by Frumentius, circa 330.

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SPRING, sunshine, and pleasure are the powerful inducements which bring thousands to the French Riviera every winter and have "boomed" the land in and round the Principality of Monaco, until nothing remains of the orange and lemon groves or the olive-gardens, where, some forty years ago, landowners tried in vain to find customers for the plots they were willing to let or sell for building purposes. The omnipotent Mrs. Grundy, then in fine feather, preferred Nice, Cannes, or even Mentone, to the neighbourhood of a Casino where the management of the Cercle des Etrangers has had to build additional accommodation for those who have found that the Principality of Monaco contains on a grand scale all those attractions which prevent time from hanging heavily on the hands of those who are courting the bright sun and the balmy spring climate of the South, and escaping from all the terrors of a Northern winter.

It is the ideal spot, shut out by Alpine hills from the rude world, near a clear sea margined by fruits of gold, and skies cloudless save for rare and roseate shadows, as we would have our fates. Standing on that matchless Terrace, one of the sights of the world, it is difficult to imagine that so much has been wrought by the hand of man, and to credit that the management of the Casino could have crowded such a number of attractions into the small space allotted them on that once-barren rock. Everything has been done to enhance the natural beauties of the Principality. The gardens of the old town, the home of the Grimaldis, are a sight in themselves; while the new Oceanographic Museum, erected on the site of the keep, shows how the present ruler of the place has laboured in the cause of science. Most probably the mind which revolutionised Hombourg and other German spas intended laying out gardens and delightful drives and promenades round and about the broad plateau where the gardens offer agreeable

change from the walk along the Terrace overlooking the sea.

There was no ground appropriate for a racecourse anywhere in the neighbourhood of the Casino, but sport was one of the essential items on the programme of M. François Blanc, and arrangements were made with the military authorities at Nice for holding, during certain days in January, a race-meeting on the ground reserved for the troops on the

had their select circle of patrons, the Hôtel de Paris formed part and portion of the management of the Casino. Time hung rather heavily on the hands of those who remained at Monte Carlo, and M. Adolphe Dennetier, prompted by the English-speaking visitors, laid out a pigeon-shooting ground on the other side of the railway line, utilising the jutting point of rock. The distance could only be secured by building up the ground on piles and forming an iron tray for bearing turf and grass. The stands are among the most handsome and commodious in Europe.

The added money given by the Casino amounted to £6000, in addition to handsome works of art and trophies (one of which carries with it the title of champion pigeon-shot of the world, since every nation is represented), and has attracted hundreds to the competition from which only professionals are barred. The light was puzzling, and the distance was great, for the guns of early days and the narrow limit defined by the barrier tried the skill of each shooter severely. The first Grand Prix du Casino was won by an American sportsman, the late Mr. G. L. Lorillard; and then seven English victories were scored, among them that of the Victoria Cross winner, Sir J. Gee, V.C., C.B.; while the dual success of Captain L. Aubrey Patton, as chronicled on the respective marble tablets of 1878 and 1879, has been effaced by the many triumphs of the Italians, who have proved that they can put excellent guns into the field. The uncharitable say, indeed, that the value of the added money has induced them to practise assiduously for the prizes offered at Monte Carlo.

A certain amount of sentiment has decried the sport in England, and Britons seem unable to hold their own with the gun at the narrow boundary of Monte Carlo. The ground is open from December to the end of March, and is well patronised by the fair sex, who watch the sport with interest, sipping their tea with the cakes and refreshments which are offered them by friends they come to visit, and in whose ideas of sport they share.



WHERE THE PIGEON-SHOOTING CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD MAY BE WON: THE PIGEON-SHOOTING GROUND AT MONTE CARLO.

banks of the River Var. Those were halcyon days for many of those who cultivated sport more for the pleasure it afforded them than for gain. Travel facilities were not as numerous as to-day. There had been no war to revolutionise the balance of power in Europe. A single line of railway between Nice and the frontier caused always a long delay. The new drive, called the Lower Cornice Road, had not been laid out. The hostleries on the plateau



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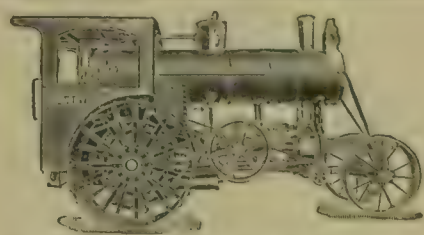
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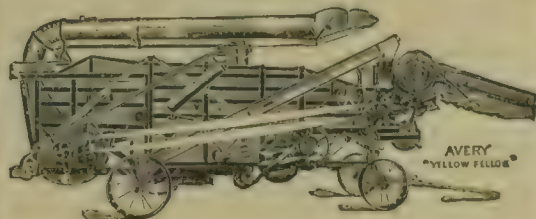
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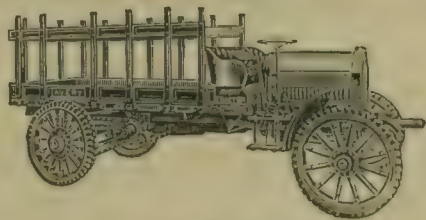
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

ONLY until the 31st of the present month does the one weapon of retaliation possessed by that modern Ishmael, the motorist, remain to his hand, that is, the capability of the car-owner to pay his license-fees in whatsoever county he chooses. By choosing a clean county or borough—that is, a county or borough which does not hound on its police to make money out of motorists by police traps—he can to some extent profit that county wholly by licenses for dogs, game, men-servants, arms, and so on; and partly in the shape of collecting commission by the renewal of car-licenses. Reprisals of this kind have been preached for some time by the motor Press, and that the sermons have produced considerable effect is proved more or less by the almost piteous requests of certain councils and others to licensees to take out their licenses in their own districts. In the matter of East Sussex, of all places, the resident motorists are prayed to be patriotic in this regard, for the screamingly humorous reason that it will, amongst other things, materially assist the police! When one recalls the kind of recognition automobilists have received at the hands of the East Sussex police, one has an immediate mind-picture of motorists surging in their thousands to comply with this suave request.

The next issue of *The Illustrated London News* would be too late to attract the attention of those of my readers who have to pay license-fees before the 31st inst., so here and now I adjure them to turn a deaf ear to the charmers who, in the guise of Chief Constables and County Accountants, prattle of relief of the rates and material assistance to the police. That is, of course, if the request comes from the officials of unclean, motor-persecuting districts. It may be asked which and where are the counties or boroughs without stain, and to answer this I will quote the police-trapless counties from a list given in the *Autocar* of the 14th inst. The purest of the pure are Bedfordshire, Cornwall, Derbyshire, Durham, Herefordshire, Leicestershire, Monmouthshire, Northants, Rutland, Suffolk, Westmorland, and Wilts. There are others in which only one, two, or three police traps have been reported, but there is no mistake with regard to those named above. The blackest, whence a motorist should drive 100 miles rather than pay his license-fees within their boundaries are: Surrey, 60; Hants, 34; Middlesex, 27; London, 23; and Yorkshire, nearly all in the West Riding, 32.

At the special extraordinary meetings held last week, the members of the M.U.



Photo. Coquille.

TAKEN A FEW SECONDS BEFORE MR. MOISANT'S FATAL FALL; OFFICIALS WAVING WHITE CLOTHS TO SHOW HIM THE COURSE. When Mr. Moisant met his death on January 1 he was making a preliminary flight over a measured course at Harahan, near New Orleans, before competing, as he intended, for the Michelin long-distance prize. The accident happened when the airman attempted his famous but perilous "right-circle."



Photo. Coquille.

THE DISASTER TO A FAMOUS AMERICAN AIRMAN: THE WRECK OF MR. MOISANT'S MONOPLANE. Mr. Moisant fell from a height of about two hundred feet. About midway in the descent he fell out of the machine, and his body was found some twelve yards away from the wrecked aeroplane. Mr. Moisant was using a Blériot monoplane. The thirty-five-gallon oil-tank can be seen in the photograph.

and A.A. registered their approval of the fusion of the two bodies to which they owe allegiance under the somewhat clumsy title of "The A.A. and M.U." It may well be asked, "What's in a name?" but I certainly think that the amalgamation might be signified by something less of a mouthful than what must now obtain in the future. I have seen "Automobile Union" suggested elsewhere, and I really think this is a title which sufficiently suggests both bodies, and comes trippingly off the tongue. Before many months are out the "M.U." will, except on paper, be dropped altogether, and I am surprised that this did not occur to the Motor Union people. However that may be, those that were twain and divided are now one, to the obliteration of much heartburning and overlapping. I understand that while the patrol system will be further extended, the scouts will all be trained in first aid, bodily and mechanical, in addition to the possession of much knowledge of local lions, scenery, antiques, and the like.


None too soon, the General Committee of the R.A.C. and its associated clubs have taken the position of side-lamps into their consideration, with the result that the following resolution was passed: "That in order to minimise the risks of collision at night, it is essential for at least one lamp other than the tail-lamp on the off side of each vehicle to be so placed that the outer edge of that lamp is approximately in line with the broadest point of the vehicle." This is very well, as far as it goes; but it would have been better to go a step or two farther and suggest what is obviously the only correct and proper thing, and that is for each side-lamp completely to overhang the outermost projecting point of the vehicle. Also it would work for good if the off-side lights were compulsorily red and the near-side green.

In cold weather the temperature of a motor-house must be kept above freezing point. A very low temperature must obtain outside before the water in the radiators and cylinder jackets of motor cars kept in substantially built houses will freeze; but, as it is only the radiator and interior of the bonnet that are required to be kept above 32 degrees Fahr., this can easily be done in electrically lighted motor-houses by putting the electric hand-lamp, fitted with a carbon filament bulb (not one of the new metallic filaments) inside the bonnet, close up to the radiator, and by covering over the radiator itself and the bonnet with two or three good thick rugs. The carbon lamp, if only of eight or ten candle power, will keep the body of air within the berugged space well above freezing point, and no risk will be run.



The Spirit that dispels the Gloom

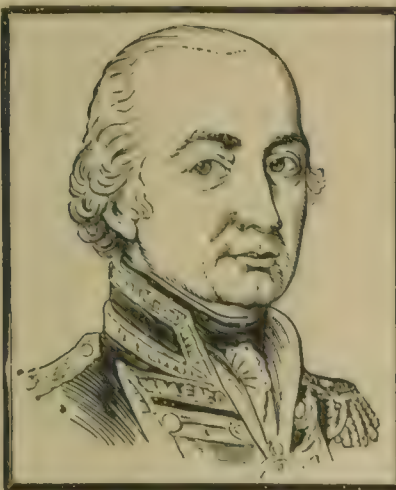
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 Friend of Nelson. Born 1750, died 1810.

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P.39.



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I used it as a boy and use it still

It is difficult to judge off-hand of the quality of a toilet soap. But by use anyone is competent to judge.

After a time, an impure soap is found to make the skin-surface rough and to impair its natural freshness of colour.

This shows the importance of using only an absolutely pure soap that in addition to ensuring perfect skin cleanliness keeps the skin healthy, soft, and lovely.

Such a soap is

PEARS.

LADIES' PAGE.

AN excellent idea has been propounded by the Ranee of Vizianagram, which will be sure to obtain the Queen's sympathetic consideration. It is that when the King-Emperor and his Consort visit India next year for the Coronation Durbar, some native ladies of the great families of India shall be appointed to form her Majesty's temporary household. The influence of the presence of the Queen-Empress side by side with her husband is in itself no doubt beneficial; but every race has its private prejudices that remain unaffected by the example of those of another order, and the personal attendance of some Indian ladies upon the Queen-Empress will probably have far more influence upon the minds of the native men than seeing the equality of the British ladies in society would ever convey. It would, moreover, uplift the self-respect of the Indian women. It is always the women themselves, in every clime, who are the strongest opponents of any change in their own position, however degraded and unfortunate it may be.

The Queen has long been a warm advocate of the employment of British labour—a movement in which her kind-hearted mother, who was so proud of being a British Princess, was also interested. It is in accordance with her practice, therefore, that her Majesty has made it known that she desires as far as possible to have home-manufactured materials used in the Coronation dresses. British hand-woven velvets and silks are available; few people know, but everybody easily may do, how excellent are some of the productions of the home looms. Many Peeresses' Coronation robes last time were embroidered in Paris; but any embroidery can be certainly equally well done at the Royal School of Art Needlework or elsewhere in England. As the design of the Coronation dress is fixed by authority, the only scope for original taste lies in the embroidery and lace that trim the under-skirt or petticoat in front.

To assist the movement for spending British money on the work of our own people, it is arranged that early in the next season all the leading drapery and some other establishments in London shall for one week dress their windows exclusively with home-manufactured goods, and "let them tell their own tale of worth." Woollen cloths, silks, velvets and velveteens, muslins, and dress fabrics of all kinds, boots and shoes, and other leathern work, fancy goods, hardware, furniture—the makers of all these wish to appeal to the public only to see and try what the British workers can do, and thereafter they believe that many will follow the good example set by the Queen and ask for home-manufactured articles whenever possible. The Bradford Dyers' Association is organising the proposed week's exhibition. The date will probably be from March 27 to April 3, and it will be a very interesting display. Even in fine embroidery, silver and jewellery, and other artistic wares, our workpeople hold their own.



A FASHIONABLE LONG TUNIC.

A sheath underdress of light-coloured satin, draped with black chiffon; a tunic of the same chiffon, cut long at the back, and trimmed with gold embroidery: a velvet belt and berthe.

Every day the Directoire fashions gain ground in Paris, and we may expect to have them here for the next year at least. The very short corsages, the line of the skirts then as straight as possible to the feet and clinging to the form, are already familiar here; but the loose fitting of the skirt round the waist and hips, with the consequent appearance of no figure—absolute straightness—is emphasised in the Paris styles to a degree that we have yet to see and understand. A nightdress is as shapely a garment as the latest Paris model evening frock, with its tight-clinging "sheath" underdress of supple satin, and its overdress, gathered or set on rather full but equally shapeless, of mousseline-de-soie. A new idea copied direct from the fashions of the Directoire and Early Empire is a narrow train separate from the skirt, and therefore capable of being held up without regard to the underdress. This train is really a broad, flat pleat, usually of firm material overhanging a transparent tunic. If the underdress is fragile, the train may, on the other hand, be of the same material as the tunic. It is, in fact, often the back part of the tunic, which is cut off at the knees or a little lower in front and at the sides, or possibly ends at the knee in front, and is some inches longer at the sides, and then passes into the short, narrow, loose train in the back. Sometimes, on the contrary, the train is put on quite independently at the waist, like that of a Court gown. Or perhaps it is cut as a continuation of a flat corsage back piece; the waist is just held in high up, under the shoulder-blades, by a narrow belt or (far more fashionable) a cord girdle, and the flat, straight, stole-like back continues into a sort of elongated tail that is no wider than the width of the shoulders from which it is practically hung.

These trains belong to either evening gowns or "robes d'intérieur"—tea-gowns, as we should say—but for afternoon or visiting dresses the same idea is exploited; only in those walking dresses the skirt is usually very short, and the flat panel down the back ends at the same length as the rest of the skirt, or is even a little shorter, instead of being elongated into a train. The underdress is complete in itself, narrow and clinging in the skirt, with the stole piece hanging loose over it, as though it were a very wide, flat stiff sash; and in some models there is a flat, loose panel hanging down over the front also. One very new smart model, on the other hand, has the skirt itself elongated into a train, cut as part of the skirt in the old way, the peculiarity being that this train is brought off to a complete sharp point—graduated to that point from the front. This narrow-pointed train is edged round with a wide band of ermine, which serves to keep it flat and steady. The material is black satin charmeuse, and the only trimming consists in the ermine band round the foot of the skirt, a line of ermine round the sleeves a little below the elbow, and a cordelière of pale blue to define very slightly the high waist. A Marie Antoinette muslin and lace fichu over the shoulders completes the design. FILOMENA.

THE PIANOLA PIANO

(Steinway, Weber, or Steck Piano).

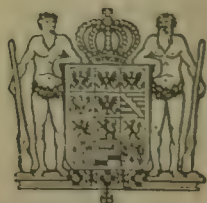
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THE longer you own a Pianola Piano, the greater will become its fascination for you. How could it be otherwise when every day will see an increase in your *practical* knowledge of music? If you find it interesting merely to listen to music, you can instantly realise the immeasurably greater charm of being able to play yourself, and of selecting the compositions that most appeal to you. Because the Pianola Piano gives you absolute control over the world's music, it is one of the most desirable purchases you could possibly make. Unless you care to, you need not pay cash. You need only pay a small amount down, and the balance at almost your own convenience.

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Is unrivalled for evening use. It instantly
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Is unequalled for Preserving and Whitening
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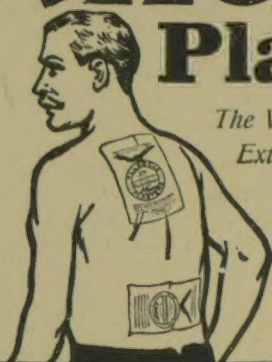
Is delightfully REFRESHING and
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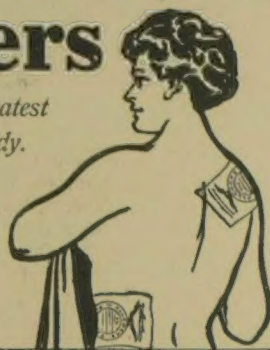
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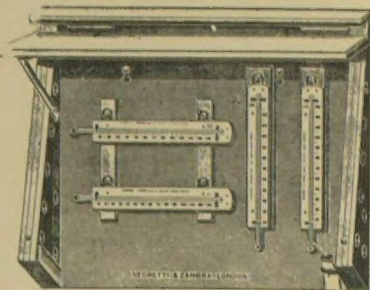
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of MR. ARTHUR LILIENFELD, of 28, Bryanston Square, and 28, Austin Friars, City, stockbroker, who died on Dec. 13, is now proved, the value of the property being £227,049. The testator gives £1500 and the household furniture and jewels, and such an annual sum as with what she will receive under settlement will make up £4500 a year, to his wife; £5000 each in trust for his brother Alfonse and his sisters Bertha Woollf and Rosey Lilienfeld; £1000 in trust for his sister Lily Rayersbach; £250 per annum to Albert Ballin while acting as executor; £50 each to Dr. Sidney Lilienfeld and James A. Lilienfeld; and the residue in trust for his children.

The will and codicil of SIR CHARLES SCOTTER, Bt., of Rutland House, Kingston-on-Thames, Chairman of the London and South-Western Railway Company, who died on Dec. 13, have been proved by Sir Frederick Charles Scotter, Bt., son, the value of the property being £61,565. The testator gives his portrait by Llewellyn

silver presented to him by the Railmakers' Association and by Lord Wimborne to his son; £500 each to his grandchildren; £100 each to his sons-in-law; legacies to relatives and servants; £500 to the Merthyr and Dowlais Hospital; and £250 to the Rest at Porthcawl. The Hill estate he leaves to his wife for life, and then in trust for his son and his issue, and the Cilfyan estate and Hafod Cottage property in trust for his wife, son, and daughter Clara Isabelle. All other his estate and effects is to be divided into 300 parts, 100 of which he leaves to his wife for life and then for his six children; 80 parts to his son Charles Herbert George; and 120 parts to his five daughters—Clara Isabelle, Jessie Margaret, Sarah B. E. Fergusson, Mary H. Barnard, and Annie B. Cresswell.

The will and codicils of MR. HENRY ELLIOT TRACEY-ELLIOT, of 9, St. James's Terrace, Plymouth, who died on Nov. 6, have been proved by Henry Penrose Prance and John Henry Caunter, the value of the estate being £158,118. The testator gives £15,000 to the descendants living of Mrs. Sarah Square and of Mrs. Mary Elliot; £5000 and his residence and furniture to the Rev. Francis William Tracey; £5000 to his manager, James Harris; £6000 to the children of Dowdeswell Tracey; £1000 each to Mary Stewart and Mary Jane Corydon; £3000 to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital; £2000 to the Plymouth Public Dispensary; £2000 to the Royal Plymouth Eye Infirmary; £2000 to the South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind; £1000 to the Devon and Cornwall Female Orphanage; and other legacies. The residue of the estate he leaves in trust for the eldest son of Francis William Tracey.

The will of MISS IRVINA SMALE, of 2, Ladbrooke Terrace, Notting Hill, who died on Nov. 28, is now proved, and the value of the property sworn at £44,577. She gives £2000 to her niece Inez Eliza Pringle; £5000 to her niece Edith Fanny Riccard; £4000 to her niece Mary E. Barff; £3000 to her niece Agnes Pringle; £5000 to her niece Rosalie Riccard; £2000 to her niece Rose Marian Kennard; £3000 to her nephew Rupert E. Smedley; £500 each to the Great Northern Central Hospital, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Church Army, and Miss Weston's Sailors' Rest at Portsmouth; other legacies, and the residue to her nieces Emma and Laura Smale.

That most useful directory of the fashionable residential quarters of London, "The Royal Blue Book," is published twice a year, at Christmas and in the spring, by Kelly's Directories, Ltd., of 182-4, High Holborn. The edition which has just appeared—the 178th—maintains the high standard of excellence of its predecessors. In addition to many official lists, and other information, it gives a street directory, with an alphabetical list of better-class private residents. It contains also a large folding map.

In the 1911 edition of "The Englishwoman's Year-Book" (A. and C. Black) a great deal of information is given which is of interest to women, especially those engaged in public or social life. The new edition has been largely rearranged, and there are several new articles, including those on the Employment of Children, and Emigration as a Profession for Gentlewomen.

To the bookman (using the word in the widest sense as including everyone concerned, whether artistically

or commercially, in the production and distribution of books), and also to those similarly interested in journalism, "The Literary Year Book," edited by Mr. Basil Stewart and published by Messrs. Routledge, is



PRESENTED BY SIR THOMAS LIPTON TO THE YACHT-RACING ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS, AN "HONOR SHIELD" FOR RECORDING THE ANNUAL WINNERS.

The centre of the shield, which is of solid bronze, is occupied by a number of silver shields, on which will be inscribed each year the names of the winning yachts and their owners. The background is a bold relief of yachts racing, and the whole is mounted on a massive oak back. The work was carried out by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co., Ltd., of 112, Regent Street, W.

an indispensable companion and guide. It contains exhaustive lists of living authors and publishers (British and foreign), literary agents, booksellers, printers, libraries, societies, British, Colonial, and foreign periodicals, etc., together with a large amount of legal and technical information, such as tables of royalties, models of proof-correction, and a glossary of typographical



Photo. Haackel.

WITH THE IMPLEMENT FOR TESTING MARITAL BLISS ON THE CHIMNEY OF THE BRIDE'S HOUSE: A WEDDING CUSTOM IN THE HARZ MOUNTAINS.

In the old mountain village of Wildemann, in the Oberharz, there is a peculiar marriage custom. The day before the wedding young men put a sawing-jack on the top of the house where the bride is lodging, usually upon a chimney, and the bridegroom must fetch it before the wedding. What follows is described under the other photograph. The betrothed couple are here seen before the house of the bride.

to the directors of the South-Western Railway Company; £1000 to the South-Western Railway Company Servants' Orphanage, Woking; £100 each to the Surbiton Cottage Hospital, the Kingston-on-Thames Cottage Hospital, and the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital; all papers and documents and his presentation articles to his son; £1000 each to his sons-in-law, John Young and Fritz Young; £500 to his daughter-in-law, May; £100 each to the brothers and sisters of his deceased wife; and legacies to servants. One fourth of the residue he leaves to his son, and three-fourths, in trust, for his daughters, Alice Owen, Edith Myra Young, and Emmeline Mary Young.

The will of MR. EDWARD PRITCHARD MARTIN, of The Hill, Abergavenny, Mon., Vice-Chairman of Guest, Keen, and Nettlefolds, Ltd., who died on Nov. 25, is now proved, the value of the estate amounting to £236,249. The testator gives £2000 to his wife; the



Photo. Haackel.

A TEST OF THEIR CAPACITY TO PULL TOGETHER: THE HAPPY PAIR SAWING A TREE TRUNK AFTER A WEDDING AT WILDEMANN.

On the day of the wedding the bride and bridegroom, on their way from church, find a rope stretched across their path. Before they can pass it they must saw through, with an old-fashioned two-handed saw, a piece of a tree trunk placed on the sawing-jack, while the wedding guests stand round and watch. If they perform their task well, the marriage, it is declared, will be a happy one.

terms. The list of periodicals is especially useful to occasional writers. Among the new features of the 1911 edition are lists of Training Offices and Institutions, and of Pen-Names and Pseudonyms of living writers.

By Appointment to H.M. the King,
and to the Royal Danish and Imperial
Russian Courts.

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CHERRY BRANDY

Have you tried it
on fruit salad?

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Prevents the decay of the TEETH.
Renders the Teeth PEARLY WHITE.
Delicious to the Taste.

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SKIN-TORTURED BABIES SLEEP AND MOTHERS REST.

A warm bath with Cuticura soap, followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura ointment, is generally sufficient to afford immediate comfort in the most distressing forms of itching, burning and scaly eczemas, rashes, irritations and inflammations of infants and children, permit sleep for child and rest for parent, and point to permanent relief, when other methods fail. Peace falls upon distracted households when these pure, sweet, and gentle emollients enter. No other treatment costs so little and does so much for skin-sufferers, from infancy to age.

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The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, and all Steel, Iron, Brass, and Copper articles. Sold in Canisters at 3d., 6d., & 1s. by Grocers, Ironmongers, Oilmen, &c.
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Instant relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE in 1/2 Tins. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

WITH the new volume for 1911 "The Post-Office London Directory," published by Kelly's Directories, Ltd., High Holborn, attains its 112th edition. In addition to London itself, it contains the London County Suburbs, and a large folding map, which is one of the clearest and most convenient of its kind. The directory is issued in a single volume at 40s., or in two volumes at 43s. 6d., and "The London County Suburbs Directory" can also be obtained separately at 15s. There is no need to dwell on the details of the contents, or the excellence of their arrangement, which are matters well known to every Londoner and to all who have dealings with the Metropolis. "The London Directory" is a necessity of life to commercial people, clubs, libraries, and official institutions generally.

There has long been a need for a good and handy book of reference to musical matters, and this is now supplied by a new volume published by Messrs. W. and R. Chambers, entitled "Stokes's Cyclopædia of Music and Musicians." It has been compiled by Mr. L. J. de Bekker, and it covers the entire period of musical history from the earliest times to the season of 1909-10. It deals not only with personalities, past and present, and institutions, but with everything connected with music, instruments, terms, famous works, the stories of well-known operas, and so on.

"Burke's Peerage"—which, with the new edition for 1911, reaches its seventy-third edition—is a monument of painstaking research and masterly condensation. Compiled originally by the late Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, it is now edited by Mr. Ashworth P. Burke, and is published by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, of 45, Pall Mall. The bulk of the work consists, of course, of the list of Peers and Baronets, illustrated with the arms of each family, and the lists of Knights and Companions. Then there are also chapters on the Royal Family, tables of Precedence, an obituary, and lists of the Privy Council, the various orders and medals, foreign titles, and mottoes with translations.

In the new edition of "The Catholic Directory" (Burns and Oates) the list of English-speaking Confessors abroad has been compiled and corrected, and various other useful improvements add nearly a hundred pages of new matter to the book. It gives all that Catholics need to know about the administration of their Church. The largely illustrated information about schools is particularly useful to parents. There is also a folding map of the Catholic dioceses and missions in England and Wales.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

J. E. DALY (Bassein).—All your solutions that are correct have been duly acknowledged, but an unavoidable delay sometimes takes place in the appearance of solvers' names. You have successfully compassed the difficulties of No. 3470.

H. J. M. (Kilburn).—Thanks for game, which we will examine, and trust to find it suitable for publication.

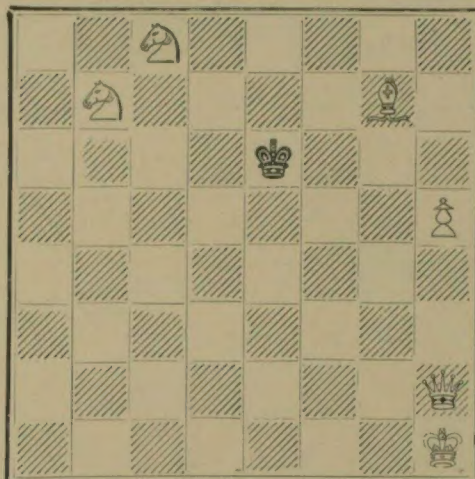
F. COPELAND (Sutton).—It would be quite impossible to explain why every move is made. The reason for some is obvious; for others it is the result of analysis or experience.

H. L. SEEVERY (Waverley, Mass., U.S.A.).—Your problem appears correct, and we hope to publish it in due course.

ARTHUR ELSON (Boston, U.S.A.).—Your new problems shall receive attention.

FIDELITAS.—To hand, with thanks.

PROBLEM No. 3480.—By F. R. GITTINS.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3477.—By G. STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON.
WHITE.
1. K to Q 2nd
2. Kt Mates accordingly.

BLACK.
Any move

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3472 received from C. A. M. Ponang and F. R. Tilley (Barbadoes); of No. 3474 from Professor S. W. Myers, Ph.D. (Redlands, California) and R. Tilley; of No. 3475 from C. Field junior (Athol, Mass.); of No. 3476 from R. J. Lonsdale (New Brighton) and G. Stokes; of No. 3477 from G. Stokes, J. W. Atkinson Wood (Manchester) W. Lillie (Marple), R. J. Lonsdale, J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), A. Nunneley (Barnet), Ph. Lehzen (Hanover), F. W. Young (Shaftesbury), F. R. Pickering (Forest Hill), A. Apps (Cullompton), Fidelitas, Theo. Marzials

(Colyton), P. Daly (Brighton), J. S. Wesley (Exeter), W. A. D. P. (Clonmel), Captain J. A. Challice (Great Yarmouth), and G. Charters. CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3478 received from T. Roberts (Hackney), Struan, C. Trevor (Norwood), W. A. D. P., W. Bryer (Dartmouth), W. A. K. (Bruton), L. Schlu (Vienna), G. Charters, H. R. Thompson (Twickenham), J. Cohn (Berlin), F. W. Cooper (Derby), R. C. Widdicombe (Saltash), London McAdam (Storrington), M. Behrens (Denbigh), G. H. Ckson (Manchester), W. A. Way (Southsea), J. W. Atkinson Wood (Manchester), F. Gough (Leeds), W. Lillie (Marple), John Isaacson (Live pool), Herewa d. R. J. Lonsdale, G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), J. D. Tucker, E. J. Winter-Wood, R. Worters (Canterbury), Major Buckley (Instow), A. G. Beadell (Winchelsea), J. C. Stackhouse (Torquay), Sorrento, Julia Short (Exeter), F. R. Gittins (Birmingham), H. S. Brandreth (Weybridge), Rev. J. Christie (Redditch), F. R. Pickering, A. Apps, E. R. J. Glanville (Canterbury), and J. Saunders.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. W. ALLNUTT and J. P. SAVAGE.

(English Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th	25. B to Q 5th	B to B 3rd
2. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to K 3rd	26. O to B 3rd	B takes B
3. P to K 3rd	B to K 2nd	27. R takes B	Kt to B 3rd
4. P to Q Kt 3rd	Castle	28. R to Q 3rd	Kt to K 5th
5. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to B 3rd	29. Q to B 2nd	R to K 3rd
6. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	30. P to B 3rd	Kt to Kt 4th
7. B to K 2nd	B to B 4th		
8. P to Q 3rd	P to K 3rd		
9. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
10. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt		
11. Q takes Kt	Kt to K sq		

Where the defensive force of the Knight is at its maximum.

The struggle is very keen, and each player, in turn, shows skilful foresight. Here, however, is a move that leads to Black's ultimate defeat.

12. Kt to Q 5th
13. Kt takes B (ch)
14. Castles
15. P to Q 4th
16. K R to Q sq
17. B to B 3rd
18. B to R 3rd
19. R to Q 2nd
20. Q R to Q sq
21. Q to Q 3rd

22. B to Kt 2nd
23. B to R 5th
24. B to B 3rd

25. B to Q 5th
26. O to B 3rd
27. R takes B
28. R to Q 3rd
29. Q to B 2nd
30. P to B 3rd

31. P to K R 4th
32. P to R 5th
33. R to Q 5th
34. R takes P

35. B to B 6th
36. R to H 4th
37. R takes R
38. K to R 2nd
39. B takes Kt
40. P takes P (ch)
41. Q to K 4th

42. R takes Q
43. R to K 6th

44. R to Kt 2nd
45. R to K 2nd
46. R to Q 2nd

47. R takes P
48. Q to K 3rd
49. R to K 8th (ch)
50. K takes K (ch)
51. Kt to K 4th
52. Q takes B
53. R takes P
54. Q takes Q

55. R takes P
56. Q to K 3rd
57. R to K 8th (ch)
58. K takes K (ch)
59. Kt to K 4th
60. Q takes B
61. R takes P
62. Q takes Q

63. R takes P
64. Q to K 3rd
65. R to K 8th (ch)
66. K takes K (ch)
67. Kt to K 4th
68. Q takes B
69. R takes P
70. Q takes Q

71. R takes P
72. Q to K 3rd
73. R to K 8th (ch)
74. K takes K (ch)
75. Kt to K 4th
76. Q takes B
77. R takes P
78. Q takes Q

79. R takes P
80. Q to K 3rd
81. R to K 8th (ch)
82. K takes K (ch)
83. Kt to K 4th
84. Q takes B
85. R takes P
86. Q takes Q

87. R takes P
88. Q to K 3rd
89. R to K 8th (ch)
90. K takes K (ch)
91. Kt to K 4th
92. Q takes B
93. R takes P
94. Q takes Q

95. R takes P
96. Q to K 3rd
97. R to K 8th (ch)
98. K takes K (ch)
99. Kt to K 4th
100. Q takes B
101. R takes P
102. Q takes Q

103. R takes P
104. Q to K 3rd
105. R to K 8th (ch)
106. K takes K (ch)
107. Kt to K 4th
108. Q takes B
109. R takes P
110. Q takes Q

111. R takes P
112. Q to K 3rd
113. R to K 8th (ch)
114. K takes K (ch)
115. Kt to K 4th
116. Q takes B
117. R takes P
118. Q takes Q

119. R takes P
120. Q to K 3rd
121. R to K 8th (ch)
122. K takes K (ch)
123. Kt to K 4th
124. Q takes B
125. R takes P
126. Q takes Q

127. R takes P
128. Q to K 3rd
129. R to K 8th (ch)
130. K takes K (ch)
131. Kt to K 4th
132. Q takes B
133. R takes P
134. Q takes Q

135. R takes P
136. Q to K 3rd
137. R to K 8th (ch)
138. K takes K (ch)
139. Kt to K 4th
140. Q takes B
141. R takes P
142. Q takes Q

143. R takes P
144. Q to K 3rd
145. R to K 8th (ch)
146. K takes K (ch)
147. Kt to K 4th
148. Q takes B
149. R takes P
150. Q takes Q

151. R takes P
152. Q to K 3rd
153. R to K 8th (ch)
154. K takes K (ch)
155. Kt to K 4th
156. Q takes B
157. R takes P
158. Q takes Q

159. R takes P
160. Q to K 3rd
161. R to K 8th (ch)
162. K takes K (ch)
163. Kt to K 4th
164. Q takes B
165. R takes P
166. Q takes Q

167. R takes P
168. Q to K 3rd
169. R to K 8th (ch)
170. K takes K (ch)
171. Kt to K 4th
172. Q takes B
173. R takes P
174. Q takes Q

175. R takes P
176. Q to K 3rd
177. R to K 8th (ch)
178. K takes K (ch)
179. Kt to K 4th
180. Q takes B
181. R takes P
182. Q takes Q

183. R takes P
184. Q to K 3rd
185. R to K 8th (ch)
186. K takes K (ch)
187. Kt to K 4th
188. Q takes B
189. R takes P
190. Q takes Q

191. R takes P
192. Q to K 3rd
193. R to K 8th (ch)
194. K takes K (ch)
195. Kt to K 4th
196. Q takes B
197. R takes P
198. Q takes Q

199. R takes P
200. Q to K 3rd
201. R to K 8th (ch)
202. K takes K (ch)
203. Kt to K 4th
204. Q takes B
205. R takes P
206. Q takes Q

207. R takes P
208. Q to K 3rd
209. R to K 8th (ch)
210. K takes K (ch)
211. Kt to K 4th
212. Q takes B
213. R takes P
214. Q takes Q

215. R takes P
216. Q to K 3rd
217. R to K 8th (ch)
218. K takes K (ch)
219. Kt to K 4th
220. Q takes B
221. R takes P
222. Q takes Q

223. R takes P
224. Q to K 3rd
225. R to K 8th (ch)
226. K takes K (ch)
227. Kt to K 4th
228. Q takes B
229. R takes P
230. Q takes Q

231. R takes P
232. Q to K 3rd
233. R to K 8th (ch)
234. K takes K (ch)
235. Kt to K 4th
236. Q takes B
237. R takes P
238. Q takes Q

239. R takes P
240. Q to K 3rd
241. R to K 8th (ch)
242. K takes K (ch)
243. Kt to K 4th
244. Q takes B
245. R takes P
246. Q takes Q

247. R takes P
248. Q to K 3rd
249. R to K 8th (ch)
250. K takes K (ch)
251. Kt to K 4th
252. Q takes B
253. R takes P
254. Q takes Q

255. R takes P
256. Q to K 3rd
257. R to K 8th (ch)
258. K takes K (ch)
259. Kt to K 4th
260. Q takes B
261. R takes P
262. Q takes Q

263. R takes P
264. Q to K 3rd
265. R to K 8th (ch)
266. K takes K (ch)
267. Kt to K 4th
268. Q takes B
269. R takes P
270. Q takes Q

These operations with the Knight are unfortunate. Now they give the adversary his opportunity.

31. P to K R 4th
32. P to R 5th
33. R to Q 5th
34. R takes P

35. B to B 6th
36. R to H 4th
37. R takes R
38. K to R 2nd
39. B takes Kt
40. P takes P (ch)
41. Q to K 4th

42. R takes Q
43. R to K 6th

44. R to Kt 2nd
45. R to K 2nd
46. R to Q 2nd

47. R takes P
48. Q to K 3rd
49. R to K 8th (ch)
50. K takes K (ch)
51. Kt to K 4th
52. Q takes B
53. R takes P
54. Q takes Q

55. R takes P
56. Q to K 3rd
57. R to K 8th (ch)
58. K takes K (ch)
59. Kt to K 4th
60. Q takes B
61. R takes P
62. Q takes Q

63. R takes P
64. Q to K 3rd
65. R to K 8th (ch)
66. K takes K (ch)
67. Kt to K 4th
68. Q takes B
69. R takes P
70. Q takes Q

71. R takes P
72. Q to K 3rd
73. R to K 8th (ch)
74. K takes K (ch)
75. Kt to K 4th
76. Q takes B
77. R takes P
78. Q takes Q

79. R takes P
80. Q to K 3rd
81. R to K 8th (ch)
82. K takes K (ch)
83. Kt to K 4th
84. Q takes B
85. R takes P
86. Q takes Q

87. R takes P
88. Q to K 3rd
89. R to K 8th (ch)
90. K takes K (ch)
91. Kt to K 4th
92. Q takes B
93. R takes P
94. Q takes Q

95. R takes P
96. Q to K 3rd
97. R to K 8th (ch)
98. K takes K (ch)
99. Kt to K 4th
100. Q takes B
101. R takes P
102. Q takes Q

103. R takes P
104. Q to K 3rd
105. R to K 8th (ch)
106. K takes K (ch)
107. Kt to K 4th
108. Q takes B
109. R takes P
110. Q takes Q

111. R takes P
112. Q to K 3rd
113. R to K 8th (ch)
114. K takes K (ch)
115. Kt to K 4th
116. Q takes B
117. R takes P
118. Q takes Q

119. R takes P
120. Q to K 3rd
121. R to K 8th (ch)
122. K takes K (ch)
123. Kt to K 4th
124. Q takes B
125. R takes P
126. Q takes Q

127. R takes P
128. Q to K 3rd
129. R to K 8th (ch)
130. K takes K (ch)
131. Kt to K 4th
132. Q takes B
133. R takes P
134. Q takes Q

135. R takes P
136. Q to K 3rd
137. R to K 8th (ch)
138. K takes K (ch)
139. Kt to K 4th
140. Q takes B
141. R takes P
142. Q takes Q

143. R takes P
144. Q to K 3rd
145. R to K 8th (ch)
146. K takes K (ch)
147. Kt to K 4th
148. Q takes B
149. R takes P
150. Q takes Q

151. R takes P
152. Q to K 3rd
153. R to K 8th (ch)
154. K takes K (ch)
155. Kt to K 4th
156. Q takes B
157. R takes P
158. Q takes Q

159. R takes P
160. Q to K 3rd
161. R to K 8th (ch)
162. K takes K (ch)
163. Kt to K 4th
164. Q takes B
165. R takes P
166. Q takes Q

167. R takes P
168. Q to K 3rd
169. R to K 8th (ch)
170. K takes K (ch)
171. Kt to K 4th
172. Q takes B
173. R takes P
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177. R to K 8th (ch)
178. K takes K (ch)
179. Kt to K 4th
180. Q takes B
181. R takes P
182. Q takes Q

183. R takes P
184. Q to K 3rd
185. R to K 8th (ch)
186. K takes K (ch)
187. Kt to K 4th
188. Q takes B
189. R takes P
190. Q takes Q

191. R takes P
192. Q to K 3rd
193. R to K 8th (ch)
194. K takes K (ch)
195. Kt to K 4th
196. Q takes B
197. R takes P
198. Q takes Q

199. R takes P
200. Q to K 3rd
201. R to K 8th (ch)
202. K takes K (ch)
203. Kt to K 4th
204. Q takes B
205. R takes P
206. Q takes Q

207. R takes P
208. Q to K 3rd
209. R to K 8th (ch)
210. K takes K (ch)
211. Kt to K 4th
212. Q takes B
213. R takes P
214. Q takes Q

215. R takes P
216. Q to K 3rd
217. R to K 8th (ch)
218. K takes K (ch)
219. Kt to K 4th
220. Q takes B
221. R takes P
222. Q takes Q

223. R takes P
224. Q to K 3rd
225. R to K 8th (ch)
226. K takes K (ch)
227. Kt to K 4th
228. Q takes B
229. R takes P
230. Q takes Q

231. R takes P
232. Q to K 3rd
233. R to K 8th (ch)
234. K takes K (ch)
235. Kt to K 4th
236. Q takes B
237. R takes P
238. Q takes Q

239. R takes P
240. Q to K 3rd
241. R to K 8th (ch)
242. K takes K (ch)
243. Kt to K 4th
244. Q takes B
245. R takes P
246. Q takes Q

247. R takes P
248. Q to K 3rd
249. R to K 8th (ch)
250. K takes K (ch)
251. Kt to K 4th
252. Q takes B
253. R takes P
254. Q takes Q

255. R takes P
256. Q to K 3rd
257. R to K 8th (ch)
258. K takes K (ch)
259. Kt to K 4th
260. Q takes B
261. R takes P
262. Q takes Q

263. R takes P
264. Q to K 3rd
265. R to K 8th (ch)
266. K takes K (ch)
267. Kt to K 4th
268. Q takes B
269. R takes P
270. Q takes Q

271. R takes P
272. Q to K 3rd
273. R to K 8th (ch)
274. K takes K (ch)
275. Kt to K 4th
276. Q takes B
277. R takes P
278. Q takes Q

279. R takes P
280. Q to K 3rd
281. R to K 8th (ch)
282. K takes K (ch)
283. Kt to K 4th
284. Q takes B
285. R takes P
286. Q takes Q

287. R takes P
288. Q to K 3rd
289. R to K 8th (ch)
290. K takes K (ch)
291. Kt to K 4th
292. Q takes B
293. R takes P
294. Q takes Q

295. R takes P
296. Q to K 3rd
297. R to K 8th (ch)
298. K takes K (ch)
299. Kt to K 4th
300. Q takes B
301. R takes P
302. Q takes Q

303. R takes P
304. Q to K 3rd
305. R to K 8th (ch)
306. K takes K (ch)
307. Kt to K 4th
308. Q takes B
309. R takes P
310. Q takes Q

311. R takes P
312. Q to K 3rd
313. R to K 8th (ch)
314. K takes K (ch)
315. Kt to K 4th
316. Q takes B
317. R takes P
318. Q takes Q

319. R takes P
320. Q to K 3rd
321. R to K 8th (ch)
322. K takes K (ch)
323. Kt to K 4th
324. Q takes B
325. R takes P
326. Q takes Q

327. R takes P
328. Q to K 3rd
329. R to K 8th (ch)
330. K takes K (ch)
331. Kt to K 4th
332. Q takes B
333. R takes P
334. Q takes Q

335. R takes P
336. Q to K 3rd
337. R to K 8th (ch)
338. K takes K (ch)
339. Kt to K 4th
340. Q takes B
341. R takes P
342. Q takes Q

343. R takes P
344. Q to K 3rd
345. R to K 8th (ch)
346. K takes K (ch)
347. Kt to K 4th
348. Q takes B
349. R takes P
350. Q takes Q

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